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U.K. Fails In Bid for Rescue of London Bank

Market Turmoil Feared After £500 Million Loss At Office in Singapore

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — World financial markets went on alert after the Bank of England announced late Sunday night that there would be no rescue for Barings, the British merchant bank that announced crippling losses on Friday. The bank will now be forced into administration.

Barings, Britain's oldest merchant bank and one that has extensive operations in Asia, was reeling from losses now estimated to exceed £500 million (\$790 million). Officials said it was the fact that the losses could not yet be fully quantified that ultimately made any rescue impossible.

The Bank of England stressed that it was ready to provide liquidity to the banking system and London markets would open as normal on Monday.

Barings' officials aided by the Bank of England governor, Eddie George, and others had raced against the clock over the weekend in an attempt to shore up the bank before the opening of the first Asian financial markets at 9 P.M. London time Sunday night. Authorities feared that unless the situation could be stabilized, already jittery financial markets would be thrown into disarray when trading commenced on Monday.

Sources close to the negotiations said on Sunday that the rescue efforts had centered on first assessing the scale of the damage at Barings and then on finding enough cash to stabilize the situation pending the sale of Barings in part or in full to another institution. Once a clearer understanding of Barings' condition was reached, the Bank of England then turned, hat in hand, to other financial houses with operations in London in an attempt to persuade them to contribute to a so-called lifeboat fund.

"In the past, the Bank of England has been extremely efficient in sorting these sorts of things out," said Robert Thomas, senior bond strategist at NatWest Markets.

"The problem with this one as with BCCI, is that the problem is not just domestic," said Mr. Thomas, referring to the complex collapse of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International in 1991. "When you get different countries' regulatory authorities involved, the interests of one may differ from the interests of another." In the Barings case, the lead was quickly taken by the Bank of England in its capacity as the

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The deputy U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, left, toasting the pact Sunday with Trade Minister Wu Yi.

U.S.-China Accord Averts a Trade War

Signing Follows Beijing Raid of Plant That Violated American Copyrights

By Steve Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — U.S. and Chinese negotiators signed an agreement Sunday on the protection of intellectual property, narrowly averting a trade war after all-night talks and an early-morning raid by the Chinese military on a compact and laser disk factory in Shenzhen.

Chinese and American trade officials completed the pact just before U.S. sanctions on more than \$1 billion worth of imported Chinese-made goods were to go into effect.

[President Bill Clinton hailed the accord Sunday, calling it a strong agreement that would help U.S. companies and workers. Reuters reported from Washington.]

["U.S. action in China is part of the broader economic strategy of my administration to create high-paying jobs for Americans," he said.]

A 20-page, single-spaced enforcement plan calls on Beijing to inspect over the next three months every one of the 29 compact and laser disk factories in China and to destroy pirated goods and equipment used to produce them. U.S. officials have confirmed that six of those plants were shut down during the negotiations.

One key sticking point was resolved early Sunday when the People's Liberation Army raided and closed down the Shenfei plant in the southern boomtown of Shenzhen. American officials considered it the

most flagrant violator of copyrights in China. It gained notoriety for selling copies here of "The Lion King" video, which has not yet been released in the United States.

The accord also provides greater access for U.S. recording and film to the Chinese market, lifting existing Chinese quotas on imported movies and permitting revenue-sharing and distribution arrangements between American film studios and Chinese partners.

The agreement also addresses irritating issues for U.S. companies operating here. Although Chinese courts can impose fairly substantial fines and other penalties on violators of copyrights, patents and trademarks, in practice prosecutors rarely ask for the maximum penalties and often ask for the minimum. Under the accord, there are assurances about seeking stiffer penalties for producers of knockoff goods.

The two sides also pledged to share detailed information about violators who are caught and prosecuted to make sure enforcement actions are followed through. Earlier, American companies complained that one pirate compact disk maker was briefly closed down and then allowed to reopen.

China pledged to create interministerial and interprovincial strike and task forces to crack down on piracy, China said in the past that practical political and bureaucratic issues had obstructed its efforts to

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Intellectuals Ask Beijing For Probe of Corruption

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A dozen prominent intellectuals have formally petitioned China's parliamentary bodies to conduct an independent investigation into corruption in the Chinese leadership.

The surprisingly bold step by a group that includes two former top editors of The People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper, represents a significant challenge to party leaders as they prepare for the death of Deng Xiaoping and an unpredictable period of political transition.

The petition appeared as more than 4,500 delegates to the parliamentary bodies are assembling for their annual sessions.

The presentation of the 2,000-word petition marks the first time in a year that an organized group of scholars, writers and

former Communist Party members have joined together to call openly for sweeping democratic reforms. Their assertions indicate that despite continuing repression, advocates of democracy remain determined to press political reforms on the collective leadership that has been installed by Mr. Deng, China's paramount leader.

The petition says the only permanent solution to corruption is the establishment of a constitutional democracy with independent legislative and judicial branches that would supervise government operations and police the conduct of the party. "Corruption, in the form of trading power for money, has become the principal affliction causing great public resentment and capable of leading to social upheaval," the petition states.

Citing government statistics showing

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Soviet-Era Atomic Debris Orbits Earth

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After sifting clues for five years, a team of scientific sleuths has found that puzzling clouds of junk orbiting the Earth are made up of radioactive debris leaking from a large group of orbiting Russian nuclear reactors.

It is the first major case of nuclear pollution in space and one of the messiest environmental legacies of the Cold War.

The atomic debris, estimated at 70,000 detectable particles and perhaps millions of smaller ones, poses no danger to hu-

mans, experts say. But it threatens to damage working satellites and will force engineers to add more shielding to help protect new spacecraft.

The cloud is seemingly destined to grow, though by how much is unclear. "We're worried about it," Dr. Donald J. Kessler, the senior scientist for orbital debris studies at NASA, said. "It looks like it could be pretty bad."

Experts say the episode drives home the dangers posed by dead satellites, shattered rocket stages and millions of other bits of manmade debris that speed around the Earth in an orbital junkyard.

The mess has grown so great over the decades that it now threatens to erupt

into a chain reaction in which a speeding scrap hits a large object, shattering it into hundreds of pieces that repeat and amplify the process in a cascade of destruction.

The Russian reactors are threatening to wreak havoc in the most crowded orbit in the heavens, roughly 600 miles (970 kilometers) up. The band is jammed with satellites for navigation, surveillance, weather tracking and observation of natural resources.

The leaks are of a radioactive and highly corrosive coolant, a mixture of sodium and potassium in liquid metal

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The New Spy Game: A Battle for Markets

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — When Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France traveled to Saudi Arabia in January 1994, he and his cabinet could scarcely conceal their excitement about nailing down a lucrative deal that would open up a market long dominated by Americans.

The \$6 billion package was ready to be signed when Mr. Balladur sat down with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. It included a huge arms transfer of warships and missiles, three big-ticket military maintenance contracts and the plum the French had been pursuing for years: a lion's share for the French-led Airbus consortium in modernizing the Saudia state airline fleet.

But Mr. Balladur returned home empty-handed. King Fahd had inexplicably balked over the terms of the deal at the last minute, and two months later the French learned why.

A high-pressure campaign waged by the U.S. government persuaded the Saudis to give the entire airline contract to Boeing and McDonnell Douglas. Washington had employed its vast intelligence network, including CIA agents and, according to one source, the international eavesdropping capabilities of the National Security Agency, to sniff out French bribes and generous financing terms. In addition, a personal sales pitch to King Fahd by President Bill Clinton helped to sway the monarch.

At the same time, the CIA was picking

up reports of large French bribes to Brazilian officials with influence over a \$1.4 billion project to build a high-tech radar system that would measure the health of the Amazon rain forest and detect drug trafficking, according to American officials quoted in news reports here and in Washington. The espionage work helped Raytheon Corp. snatch the deal away from its rival, the French electronics firm Thomson-CSF.

The double blow fanned the French government. For years French politicians, state-run businesses and intelligence agents had collaborated for the greater national glory of securing huge export contracts. But now they were being beaten at

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Russia's Mafia Stakes Claim on the West

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — He was a man who tended carefully to his appearance, favoring a dapper little handkerchief tucked neatly in his suit pocket. No one would call him a dandy, though; he was too shrewd, his black eyes too piercing. And by all indications, the Soviet Union considered him one of the most dangerous men in the country.

For years, Vyacheslav Ivankov slipped through the grasp of Soviet authorities, eluding capture and prosecution with the help of fast cars and smart lawyers. When he was finally tried and sentenced to a long prison term in 1982, the career of Mr. Ivankov — once dubbed "the father of Soviet extortion" by the press — seemed at an end.

But in 1991, just as the Soviet Union was collapsing, Mr. Ivankov was back. Released from prison thanks to the intervention of powerful officials, he applied for a visa to the United States, listing his occupation as film director, the Russian police said. Now he lives in New York, where FBI and local law enforcement officials say he

First of two articles

is suspected of leading one of the mafia groups that have sprung up among the city's 200,000-strong Russian émigré community.

The story of Mr. Ivankov's rise to prominence tracks the extraordinary growth of Russian organized crime. Like Mr. Ivankov, the broad and diverse array of crime groups operating across the country quietly grew in the 1960s and '70s, gained major influence in the 1980s and has expanded far beyond former Soviet territory in the 1990s.

Unacknowledged for years by the Soviet state, its leaders confined for long terms in prison, organized crime is now at the fore of Russia's problems. In cities across the former Soviet Union, hundreds of gangs practice extortion, fraud and murder, as well as operate banking, wholesale and retail businesses, and conduct illegal trade in raw materials, said police and government officials.

In Western Europe and the United States "organized crime controls only criminal activities such as prostitution, drug trafficking and gambling," wrote Pyotr Filippov, a former adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin, in a report to the president last year. "In our country, it controls all types of activities."

In the former Soviet republic of Georgia, an alleged criminal leader with a long prison record and a private militia loyal to him is the right-hand man to the country's leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister. In Russia's Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk, an ex-convict named Vladimir (The Poodle) Podiatov, who spent 17 years in prison, is said by the police to be the city's foremost power broker, allegedly controlling his own television station and much commerce in the city.

In major Russian cities, according to the police and Mr. Filippov, it is the rare retail establishment that does not make regular payments for security. Those shops that do not pay extortion money to gangsters often pay the police or private security firms to protect them from the gangs. Shopkeepers, kiosk owners and restaurateurs discuss their *krivsha*, or "cover," as casually as an American business owner might discuss rising overhead.

The police in Russia say that about 400

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AGENDA



HEADY SIGHT — A visitor to the G-7 Information Society Showcase checking out a virtual reality headset in Brussels. The G-7 countries, meanwhile, agreed to speed up telecommunications deregulation. Page 11.

Somalis Protest Clan Fighting

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — Hundreds of women marched through the streets of Mogadishu chanting for peace late Sunday after rival militias fought each other with mortars and anti-aircraft guns.

Crowds of women in traditional flowing robes strode past groups of clan members, their guns at the ready, demanding an end to the killings.

"No more brother killing brother," yelled the women.

The fighters, who battled sporadically for several hours outside the UN-controlled airport, are from different families of General Mohammed Farrah Aidid's Habre Gedir clan.

Stray rounds whizzed over the heads of UN peacekeepers, who are preparing to evacuate the country.

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Japanese Medicine/A Bitter Pill

Don't Ever Say 'Cancer'

But One Doctor Now Prescribes Truth

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — When Emperor Hirohito began to vomit inexplicably and then lost weight and energy, his doctors never told him what just about everyone else in Japan eventually came to know: He was dying of cancer.

Hirohito may have been a virtual god in the early part of his reign, but he was also a patient, and doctors in Japan mostly lie to cancer patients, even former divinities.

"I don't regret that I didn't tell him about his cancer," Akira Takagi, the emperor's chief doctor, said at the time of Hirohito's death in 1989.

But these days, a mild-mannered radiologist is crusading for the principle of telling patients the truth.

The radiologist, Dr. Makoto Kondo, returned from a year in the United States determined to tell patients bad news, and his campaign for radical change — for pulling doctors down a notch and injecting democracy into the Japanese medical system — is provoking such outrage among fellow physicians that they refuse to refer patients to him. He is scarcely more polite about them.

"The present system is like the medical experiments on prisoners during World War II," Dr. Kondo said. "It's a very awful thing. It's a shame."

His latest book, "Side Effects of Anti-Cancer Drugs," has hit several best-seller lists since it came out late last year. Patients flock to his practice, and he has become about as much of a celebrity as a full-time radiologist can be.

Surveys suggest that only about a quarter of Japanese doctors always tell patients when they have cancer. People are especially unlikely to be told if they have inoperable cancers with a poor prognosis; patients with advanced stomach cancer may be told they have nothing more than an ulcer.

Kazuko Makino, 50, for instance, was told that she had gallstones, even though her doctor suspected gallbladder cancer. The doctor recommended surgery, but Mrs. Makino was a nurse and decided that she did not need an operation to remove her "gallstones."

The cancer spread, and Mrs. Makino died. Her family sued the hospital for malpractice,

but a court rejected the claim, ruling in a landmark case in 1989 that doctors need not tell cancer patients their true condition.

Japanese doctors do not disclose bad news primarily because of fear that it would upset the patient and harm the prognosis. Neither side can cite statistics about whether patients live longer if they have been lied to, but even some of those who favor honesty worry about the psychological and physiological consequences if a doctor is seen as pronouncing a death sentence.

Dr. Kondo acknowledges that he used to go along with this. "I didn't tell patients the truth," he said. "I lied to them. But it was a very bad experience."

Dr. Kondo was also greatly affected by a year he spent in the United States, in 1979. "I realized that if a doctor could tell the truth to patients in the U.S.," he said, "then I could do the same to patients in Japan."

The best gauge of what Dr. Kondo is up against is the popularity of an anti-cancer drug called Krestin. Its manufacturer says Krestin sales amount to about \$100 million annually, and it is one of the top-selling drugs in Japan.

It is said to be popular because doctors can prescribe it without telling patients that they have cancer. Krestin is taken orally, and it does not lead to hair loss or debilitating side effects that might give patients clues to the diagnosis.

The problem is that while Krestin does not have any known bad side effects, critics assert that it does not have much in the way of good ones either. The Japanese Hospital Association has condemned the drug, saying doctors wasted \$10 billion on Krestin and another anti-cancer drug.

Sankyo Pharmaceuticals, which sells Krestin, takes a different view. "We consider it effective, in that the Ministry of Health and Welfare conducted a review and permitted its use," said a company spokesman.

Dr. Masanori Fukushima, a cancer specialist who is critical of Krestin, said, "Things happen in this country which are ridiculous."

Still, he and everyone else interviewed said the number of doctors who tell the truth to patients was greater than it was five years ago.

"It's a process of democracy developing in the health system," Dr. Fukushima said.



Dr. Makoto Kondo, a radiologist, consulting with a patient in his office in Tokyo.

"We're about 20 or 30 years behind the United States."

The authoritarian, paternalistic elements in the Japanese health care system are evident even in a checkup. Japanese doctors are less likely than American ones to explain what they are doing and why, or to indicate what they have found.

Moreover, Japanese prescriptions do not indicate the medicine being taken. The pill bottle tells how often to take the medicine, but does not say what it is. Instead, there are symbols that a patient can decipher by consulting a technical reference that has been a huge best seller in Japan.

"The relationship between the physician and the patient is like that between God and the people," said Dr. Masao Miyamoto, a psychiatrist who earned his medical degree in Japan and later taught and practiced in the United States.

"The problem then is that in Japan a patient can't get a second opinion," Dr. Miyamoto added. "It becomes an insult."

Underlying the dispute about telling patients the truth is a conflict among lay people about what the policy should be. A poll last year, for instance, found that 64 percent of

those interviewed would want to be told the truth if they were found to have cancer.

But when asked their opinion if the patient was another family member, 58 percent said they would not want the doctor to tell the truth.

"A majority of family members are against telling the truth to the patient, at least initially," said Dr. Mitsuru Sasako, a professor of surgery at the National Cancer Center Hospital in Tokyo.

Dr. Sasako said that he normally told patients the truth anyway, but that it must be done with special care because there were none of the support organizations that exist in America to help terminally ill patients grapple with their mortality.

Dr. Sasako argues that Dr. Kondo's advice to the public was initially useful in shaking up the medical establishment. But like most doctors, he said Dr. Kondo's pronouncements were now too sweeping and opinionated and left patients skeptical and uncertain about their options.

"If he makes people unable to believe doctors, that can make patients unhappy," Dr. Sasako said. "If Dr. Kondo makes too many accusations, that causes confusion among patients."

U.S. Weighs Using Troops in Croatia To Aid UN Pullout

By John Pomfret
and Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After two years of resisting military involvement in the Balkans, the Clinton administration has concluded that it may have to send thousands of U.S. troops to the region within weeks because of the threatened collapse of the United Nations peacekeeping mission.

The U.S. forces would be dispatched as part of a NATO effort to protect the departure of UN peacekeeping troops, who on Jan. 12 were ordered to leave Croatia by President Franjo Tudjman. Although Mr. Tudjman has threatened to expel the UN troops before U.S. and European officials say this time he seems to be serious. The 12,000 peacekeepers may have to depart between March 31, when their mandate expires, and June 30, when Mr. Tudjman says the last UN soldier has to be gone.

With concern building, both Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Defense Secretary William J. Perry have recommended to President Bill Clinton that he approve the operation to provide cover for a UN withdrawal. Administration officials say Mr. Clinton has withheld endorsement so as not to give the impression that a UN withdrawal is inevitable. American and allied negotiators are still trying to persuade Mr. Tudjman to permit at least a token UN force to remain.

Officials here and in Croatia have displayed growing concern that unless they can persuade Mr. Tudjman to relent, the immediate result would be a renewal of war between the Croatian government and the Serbs in southern Croatia. Worse, these officials warn, the fighting would risk spilling over into Bosnia, where Serbs also are fighting for independence, and turn the neighboring conflicts into a regional war that could spin out of control.

Fighting could erupt even while the peacekeepers are withdrawing, or the lightly armed peacekeepers themselves could become the target of attacks, officials warn.

U.S. and other NATO officials assume that withdrawal of the peacekeepers from Croatia would lead inevitably to the collapse of the UN mission in Bosnia as well. UN troops in Bosnia could face difficulties because most provisions for Bosnia pass through a logistical center in Croatia.

"The key question is Tudjman's intent. Is he serious?" said a Western diplomat in the region. "The closer we get to March 31, the more it seems he is. But we still hope he'll change his mind."

The Serbs have run an autonomous region in southern Croatia — amounting to 27 percent of the country — since the Croatian civil war halted in 1991. Mr. Tudjman's government in Zagreb long has complained that the 12,000 UN peacekeepers, originally stationed to prevent flare-ups along the warring 1,000-mile (1,600-kilometer) cease-fire line, have in effect become buffers for the breakaway region, behind which separatist leaders are busily making their self-declared Serbian ministe a reality.

With the UN forces out of the way, the officials say, Mr. Tudjman could attack the Serb zone in an attempt to bring the whole country back under his authority. Further, they predict, rebel Serbs in neighboring Bosnia would be tempted to help defend their brethren in Croatia.

Mr. Clinton pledged last December to send U.S. forces to help the 25,000 UN troops in Bosnia stage a retreat, which looked then like it might become necessary. Although that crisis has subsided, administration officials say Mr. Clinton will soon extend the promise of U.S. forces to cover Croatia as well.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization planners estimate that between 20,000 and 40,000 troops would be needed to safeguard a pullout from both Croatia and Bosnia. The American contribution could approach half those numbers. The precise figure is uncertain, in part because peacekeepers, many of whom belong to NATO countries, could change hats and become protection forces for their own retreat. Other protection troops could be kept in reserve outside the conflict zone in case the withdrawing troops came under attack, U.S. officials said.

The Croatian Serbs have voiced opposition to the planned withdrawal, saying it means Mr. Tudjman is preparing for war to regain control of their region. Radovan Karadzic, the Serbian leader in Bosnia, and Milan Martić, his counterpart in Croatia, have established a joint military council in the Bosnian city of Banja Luka and pledged to aid each other if attacked.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Stranded French Back on the Roads

ALBERTVILLE, France (AP) — Tens of thousands of people on vacation made it to the ski slopes of the French Alps on Sunday after spending the night stranded in their cars, in schools and in gymnasiums as bad weather and avalanches closed roads.

Heavy traffic was reported after the police reopened roads closed Saturday for fear of avalanches and landslides. The traffic jams built up as new waves of cars arriving from Paris and other areas backed up. Skiers who had been trapped in the resorts at the end of their vacation were able to leave for home Sunday.

Twelve people were rescued Saturday after a massive avalanche in the Tarentaise Valley buried them in their holiday homes. At nearby Brides-les-Bains, a search continued Sunday for possible casualties after a landslide destroyed part of a road and buried a car with four occupants. The four were rescued unharmed. And in Germany, the police reported serious traffic jams on the Munich-Salzburg highway as thousands of people headed for Alpine resorts. (AP)

The number of visitors to Florida fell 2.8 percent last year to 39.9 million, from a record 41 million in 1993. "Certainly, we all will look back on 1994 as the most difficult year for tourism since the Gulf War," in early 1991, said Charles Dusseau, the state's commerce secretary. Officials said some travelers stayed away because of the killings of nine foreign tourists from late 1993 into 1994. (AP)

Denver's new airport will be the nation's first with a dual radar system to detect wind shear, the violent downbursts of air that can cause jet crashes, officials said. Denver International Airport's system will use a mix of old technology and new. The city's old airport, Stapleton International, had a system with wind sensors. The same system will be used at the Denver International, along with a new one called Terminal Doppler Weather Radar. (AP)

The biggest cruise ship ever built in Germany was tugged into the Ems River on Sunday to join the British P&O line as the luxury liner Oriana. Thousands of people watched the passage of the 269-meter-long (879-foot), 69,000-ton Oriana from the Meyer Werft shipyard into the Ems en route to the North Sea. (AP)

Tax Revolt Sweeps Canada

Some See Grass-Roots Protests as a 'Cultural Revolution'

By Anne Swanson
Washington Post Service

PICKERING, Ontario — No need to read their lips. This message about new taxes came through loud and clear.

The 3,000-plus people who rallied here one evening last week wanted to make sure the Canadian government knew they were not going to stand for tax increases.

Even before the meeting began, they waved signs, passed out leaflets and signed petitions opposing new taxes, which many in Canada believe the government plans to impose soon.

Two members of Parliament from the governing Liberal Party who tried to speak to the group provoked boos, jeers and hisses.

A wave of grass-roots protest has swept through the Canadian electorate, with thousands of citizens warning that they will not stand for higher taxes just as the government is preparing a budget that may call for more revenue.

Such sentiments might seem commonplace to Americans, raised in a nation founded on tax protests. But the anti-tax movement in Canada is both new and, to some observers, a worrisome sign that some Canadians are fed up with government.

"Canadians used to regard

themselves as all being in the same boat," said Neil Brooks, professor of tax law at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto. "We've each had a sense our well-being is tied up with the well-being of other Canadians. But that appears to be straining."

The outcry against higher taxes comes at a critical moment for the government of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien.

On Monday, he will lay out a budget billed as his government's first serious effort to reduce a deficit and debt much larger proportionately than those of the United States. International investors are watching to see if his budget cuts the deficit enough.

The Canadian identity is partly formed by government programs. Unemployment insurance payments prop up income in the impoverished Atlantic provinces, and national health insurance and subsidized college tuition ease burdens for every Canadian.

Given the opposition to spending cuts and the need to reduce the deficit, Mr. Chrétien may be forced to solve part of his budget problems with tax increases, or so fear the groups that have organized the national tax protests.

The Canadian Taxpayers' Federation has launched a massive campaign of direct mail, write-ins, faxes, phone calls and rallies that organizers say is unprecedented in a nation with little tradition of individual activism.

"We Canadians are so reserved," Preston Manning,

leader of the conservative Reform Party, told the Pickering rally.

"We talk about these things around the kitchen table, but we don't publicly debate those policies about which we disagree," mentioning the Boston Tea Party, he said. "If we were going to have a tea party, we'd apply for an environmental permit."

The anti-tax wave has galvanized Reform, the third-largest party in the House of Commons, and other groups associated with the Canadian right. The Taxpayers' Federation, which started up five years ago, plans to hold 21 rallies across the country; the first 15 attracted 17,000 people.

During January, the office of Finance Minister Paul Martin received more than 40,000 pieces of mail and faxes opposing higher taxes, according to a ministry spokesman. In the first week of February, it received that many again.

"It's a cultural revolution," said Conrad Winn, head of the polling firm Compas Inc. A poll by Compas earlier this year found that 64 percent of respondents supported some kind of voter controls over taxes.

Taxes in Canada are high by American standards. But Canadian taxes are on the low side when compared with the social democracies of Europe. And comparisons with the United States are misleading because for their higher taxes, Canadians get a major service Americans do not: free health care.

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THE AMERICAS

When 'Contract With America' Meets Politics as Usual

By Judith Havemann
and Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican revolution has run up against old-fashioned politics, with a farm-state legislator persuading his fellow party leaders to abandon a welfare-reform plan that had angered agricultural interests.

Pat Roberts, the Kansas Republican who heads the House Agriculture Committee, had been arguing for the past month against a proposal to replace the nation's \$27 billion food stamp program with direct cash payments to the states.

The proposal, one of the provisions of the Republicans' "Contract With America," had drawn strong opposition from grocers, farmers and advocates for the poor, who said the 31-year-old program ensured a basic level of nutrition for low-income American families.

"We want one program at least to be a safety net for people who are truly needy," Mr. Roberts said.

Mr. Roberts's successful rebellion was one of several signs that the Republican version of welfare reform has begun to run into obstacles on its road to passage by the House of Representatives, let alone the Senate.

In a letter signed by three Republican and three Democratic governors, the National Governors' Association took issue with provisions of welfare legislation recently approved by a House subcommittee.

While Republican governors played down their differences with the House, it was clear that they were increasingly concerned that, as the welfare legislation moved through more congressional panels, more federal strings were being attached to the funding.

"There's no question there's been some erosion of a pure block grant strategy," said Governor John Engler

of Michigan, one of the Republicans who signed the letter.

Mr. Engler said he was also concerned about the decision not to turn over food stamp funds to the states. He and other Republican governors had approved the House Republican version of welfare reform assuming that food stamps, like other federal programs, would be replaced with direct cash payments to the states.

Mr. Engler said the disagreement over food stamps was "a serious problem and one we're going to discuss."

Governors have said they need to be able to pool funds from various federal programs to compensate for spending cuts being planned as programs are returned to the states in block grants.

Agriculture Committee members have balked at simply handing over the funding for food stamps in cash to the states, claiming such a move would increase the potential for abuse in a program where 10 percent of the money is already lost to fraud.

Food stamps are one of the nation's largest welfare programs, with 27 million recipients, more than half of them children.

Unlike other welfare programs, in which benefits vary from state to state, the food stamp program has national eligibility rules, enabling a family of three living in any state to receive the coupons if their income is \$1,027 a month or less.

Often, food stamps have served as federal safety net under state safety nets. Families living in states with lower welfare payments got more food stamps to make up the difference. Food stamps have been guaranteed to eligible families regardless of the total cost to the nation.

In other developments, House Republicans easily won passage of a temporary freeze on new federal regulations.

The measure would prevent the Clinton administration from imple-

menting hundreds of federal rules dating back to shortly after the Republican election victory in November.

The freeze would remain in place until the end of this year, or whenever Congress enacts permanent restrictions on the government's regulatory authority.

Those restrictions, which include erecting cost-benefit and risk-assessment hurdles for federal rules, will be discussed in the House this week.

The ultimate goal, said Representative David Martin McIntosh, Republican of Indiana, is to "go back and rewrite" a whole range of long-standing federal statutes, including those governing clean water, workplace safety, drug approvals and endangered species protection.

The bill, which faces an uncertain future in the Senate and a promised presidential veto, passed Friday by a vote of 276 to 146, with 51 Democrats joining the Republicans.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Stand Firm on Budget

WASHINGTON — Senate Republican leaders say they will not go along with Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and change their proposed balanced-budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution so that it would bar intervention by federal courts, even if it means defeat for the amendment in a showdown vote Tuesday.

"If we're going to emasculate the amendment by putting provisions in there that are loopholes, we might as well quit now," said Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, floor leader for the amendment. "Why not lose straight up and let every American know who did it to us?"

The impasse created a new obstacle for the amendment — centerpiece of the new Republican-led Congress's agenda for the year — just as it appeared to be within striking distance of the two-thirds majority required for passage.

The amendment sailed through the House last month by a vote of 300 to 132, and its sponsors have been predicting quick approval in the Senate.

Mr. Nunn, one of five uncommitted Democrats who hold the key to the amendment's fate, surprised many colleagues last week when he said on the Senate floor that he would vote against the amendment unless it was changed to bar the courts from intervening to force tax increases or spending cuts. (WP)

Glickman Nomination Still in Silo

WASHINGTON — Dan Glickman's nomination as President Bill Clinton's choice for agriculture secretary has been delayed while the FBI tries to resolve whether he adequately reimbursed the House of Representatives and his campaign for personal expenses charged on credit cards, according to law enforcement and administration sources.

Mr. Clinton announced two months ago that he intended to nominate Mr. Glickman, a former Kansas congressman.

But in the course of a routine background investigation, it was discovered that Mr. Glickman's daughter had used her father's credit cards routinely dating back to the late 1980s, according to sources familiar with the case. Mr. Glickman has said he fully reimbursed both the House and his campaign.

The prospect of another difficult nomination comes at a particularly bad time for the White House, which is still struggling to save Mr. Clinton's embattled choice for surgeon general, Henry W. Foster Jr.

Partly because of Dr. Foster — and the growing list of high-level Clinton appointees whose backgrounds have generated fireworks — officials say extra precautions are being taken with Mr. Glickman to examine every allegation of possible misconduct. (WP)

New Charges Slow Foster Approval

WASHINGTON — The White House has tried to repel the latest assault on Dr. Foster — accusations that he played a marginal but knowing role in the infamous Tuskegee experiment in which 400 black men were denied treatment for syphilis to study their progress of the disease.

Dr. Foster emphatically denied the accusations that he knew the details of the medical experiment three years before it was publicly disclosed in 1972 in news reports. The charges were made by the Family Research Council, a conservative group that has been at the forefront of efforts to defeat the Foster nomination.

John Podesta, a senior adviser to Mr. Clinton, said: "Once again, the nomination of Dr. Foster, a good, decent and dedicated physician, has entered the land of political distortion."

The Tuskegee experiment, or, as it was formally known, "The Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male," was conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service for 40 years beginning in 1932. In the study, the subjects, almost all sharecroppers from the Tuskegee-Macon County, Alabama, area, were denied treatment for the disease. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

The House Budget Committee chairman, John R. Kasich, Republican of Ohio, on the balanced budget amendment: "It isn't like we're trying to haul a Mack truck — attach ourselves to a Mack truck — and then pull it 100 yards with the power of our own bodies. There's an impression out there this is somehow impossible or terribly difficult. It's out there at all." (WP)

Away From Politics

Two New York judges fell ill after receiving envelopes containing an unidentified reddish brown powder, the police said. Judges Betty Stanton and Barbara Panepinto were treated for minor allergic reactions. Investigators were trying to determine a motive. (AP)

A man was convicted in the rape and murder of a woman during the hijacking of her car in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Scott R. Johnson, 25, was found guilty of 13 counts, including murder, kidnapping and rape, in the death of Gail Shollar, 35. Her daughter Andrea, 3, who was with her, was unharmed. (AP)

A flaming shopping cart was rammed through the door of an abortion clinic in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the fourth attack on the clinic this year. Ricky Lee McDonald, 38, was arrested and charged in all four attacks. No one was injured in the latest attack. (AP)

A black teenager whose shooting by a white police officer sparked protests has died. Lawrence Meyers, 16, was shot last week in Paterson, New Jersey. (AP)



President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, waist-deep in a small lake, talking to the press during his visit to the border zone.

Mortar Shells Fall Near Peruvian Leader

LIMA — President Alberto Fujimori of Peru came under mortar fire as he was leaving a jungle conflict zone with Ecuador, but no one in his group was injured, according to press reports.

Mr. Fujimori, accompanied by sol-

diers, security personnel and reporters, was hiking along a muddy trail when three mortar rounds landed, one just 50 meters (150 feet) from the group, local television and radio reports said.

According to the reports, the president's group was returning from a two-

day journey to a military outpost at Cueva de los Tayos, near the Peru-Ecuador border, when the barrage occurred.

Efforts to confirm the reports independently were not immediately successful. Mr. Fujimori made no statement to the press afterward.

Simpson's Lawyers Ready 'Star' Witness Hopes Are Shaky for an Alibi

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson's lawyers spent Sunday coaching a star witness whose testimony could prove to be a minefield of contradictions and inconsistencies.

Rosa Maria Lopez, whose reluctance to testify has already given the lawyers headaches, was due to take the stand Monday as an alibi witness in Mr. Simpson's double murder trial.

But Miss Lopez, who has already been called a liar by Christopher A. Darden, the deputy district attorney, is sure to be attacked at length by prosecutors, who seek to discredit her testimony.

Experts said that the defense was "rolling the dice" by putting Miss Lopez on the stand.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty in the killings of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman. The two were stabbed and slashed to death outside Nicole Simpson's house in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles on June 12.

Prosecutors say Mr. Simpson drove there from his estate two miles away, killed them, drove back. The two were slain, according to the prosecution scenario, at about 10:15 P.M.

But Miss Lopez, a live-in

housekeeper at the home next door to Mr. Simpson's, was due to testify that she saw Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco parked outside his estate at between 10:15 and 10:20 that night.

She contradicted herself several times during a hearing on Friday to determine if her testimony should be taken immediately because she was unlikely to return to Los Angeles after going to her native El Salvador to escape the intense media attention she said had "destroyed" her life.

Under questioning from a defense lawyer, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., Miss Lopez said she had reserved a seat Friday morning on a flight leaving for San Salvador, El Salvador's capital, on Saturday night.

But Mr. Darden attacked that statement, saying a check with the airline had turned up no reservation in her name. "You lied, didn't you Miss Lopez," Mr. Darden said.

After several follow-up questions from the prosecutor, Miss Lopez, speaking through an interpreter, admitted that but said she had intended to make the reservation.

Mr. Darden then confronted her with the information that she had booked a return ticket to El Salvador on Feb. 17, leaving on March 15 and returning March 20, suggesting she fully intended to return. Miss Lopez said she had changed her mind.

Mr. Darden also pointed out that Miss Lopez was not wearing a watch, and had not been seen with a watch during the many times she was videotaped by television cameramen.

Prosecutors will assert that Miss Lopez was not in the habit of wearing a watch and could only make a vague guess at the time she saw Mr. Simpson's vehicle parked in the street.

Legal experts said that while the defense had a difficult task, the prosecution faced its own problems in cross-examining Miss Lopez, given the short time they had to prepare without the advantage of interviewing the witness independently.

Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito's decision to allow a key defense witness to testify out of order in the middle of the prosecution's carefully prepared case could also pose problems for the district attorney's office.

Dramatic Revelations in Mexico Murder Case

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Attorney General Antonio Lozano has opened a dramatic new chapter in the investigation of a presidential candidate's assassination with the announcement that two gunmen were involved in the slaying and that a coverup clearly occurred.

Although the announcement was welcomed by the Mexican public as an unusually frank revelation in a case fraught with discrepancies, Mr. Lozano raised more questions than he answered regarding a possible conspiracy behind the assassination March 23 of the Institutional Revolutionary Party's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta.

Mr. Colosio had been almost certain to succeed the man who chose him, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, given the fact that the party has never lost a presidential election since its founding in 1928. Ernesto Zedillo replaced Mr. Colosio on the ticket and assumed the presidency Dec. 1 after winning national elections in August.

Mr. Lozano's announcement strongly suggests that Salinas administration officials botched a series of investigations last year in which, according to the attorney general, evidence was manipulated, important witness testimony was ignored and key suspects were allowed to walk free.

On Saturday, opposition members of the legislature called for hearings on why top

Salinas administration officials withheld or misreported crucial information in the case.

The new revelations regarding Mr. Colosio's death are likely to contribute to concerns that Mexico may not be as stable a place to invest as the Salinas and Zedillo governments have maintained.

Until now, the government has maintained that the killing at a Tijuana campaign rally was carried out by a lone, deranged gunman, Mario Aburto Martinez. One of the main discrepancies in previous government investigations, however, was the fact that Mr. Colosio was shot twice at point-blank range from opposite sides, with the bullets traveling in widely different trajectories.

On Saturday, the attorney

general's office said police have arrested a man they accuse of being the second gunman, identified as Othon Cortes Vazquez, 38, as well as the head of Mr. Colosio's private bodyguard detail, Fernando de la Sota.

Mr. Lozano said he is still in the preliminary phase of his investigation and has not suggested which individuals or groups were responsible. But his findings, which officials say carry Mr. Zedillo's full endorsement, point a finger directly at the Salinas administration for failure to make public evidence pointing to a broader plot.

According to Mr. Lozano, investigators appointed by Mr. Salinas failed to note that a bullet found at the crime scene where Mr. Colosio's body fell

was made of lead, whereas a bullet fired into Mr. Colosio's head was made of a copper compound. Tests showed that the lead bullet had been fired directly into the ground, apparently after Mr. Colosio's body was removed from the scene.

"The bullet was planted at the scene," Mr. Lozano said, "and imprecisely placed among pools of blood" where Mr. Colosio's body had fallen. He also dismissed the conclusions of two Salinas-appointed prosecutors that Mr. Aburto was the only gunman involved.

The murder "was the result of action by various individuals," Mr. Lozano said, adding that new videotape evidence "clearly shows collusion between several people" in the killing.

Paul Bates, U.S. Colonel, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paul L. Bates, 86, the white colonel who commanded the first black tank battalion to enter combat in World War II, has died.

He died of cancer at his home in Damedin, Florida, on Tuesday.

In January 1943, Colonel Bates took command of the 761st Tank Battalion, all of whose enlisted men were black. The 761st entered combat in November 1944 as part of General George Patton's Third Army and fought for 183 consecutive days without relief, according to David Williams, a veteran of the battalion and the author of "Hill Hard," an account of the unit.

While in Texas, Colonel Bates refused to court-martial a black officer who had refused to move to the rear of a bus at Fort Hood. The officer was Jackie Robinson, who would break the color line in major league baseball. Mr. Robinson recounted the incident in his autobiography.

Michael Vincent Gazzo, 71, an actor best known for his role as a Mafia lieutenant in the film "The Godfather, Part II," died Feb. 14 from complications of a stroke, a family spokeswoman said in Los Angeles.

Felix Ermacora, 72, an Austrian law professor who served

for nearly 12 years as UN investigator on Afghanistan, died Friday, his family said in Vienna. He was suffering from an illness he picked up while on a UN mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan in December.

Ellen Subberger Straus, 69, who was active in Call for Ac-

tion and other nonprofit organizations and in the communications industry, died Friday in New York from cancer.

Kalpana Joshi, 81, a Bengali who was prominent in India's struggle for independence from British rule, died Feb. 8 in Calcutta.

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The land plot measures 7.209 m² and has a building intensity ratio of 3.72. The Congress Center occupies a corner position, with correspondingly long street-level exposure and an open view over the River Spree and the old Berlin city centre.

The property was built between 1985 and 1988 as a prestigious Central Office for the Trades Union Congress of the former GDR. Since the reunification of Germany it has been used as a Hotel and Congress Centre, with additional office space. The hotel has 110 rooms of good standard with altogether 187 beds. The hotel and congress business has flourished since 1990 and the company has gained a significant market position.

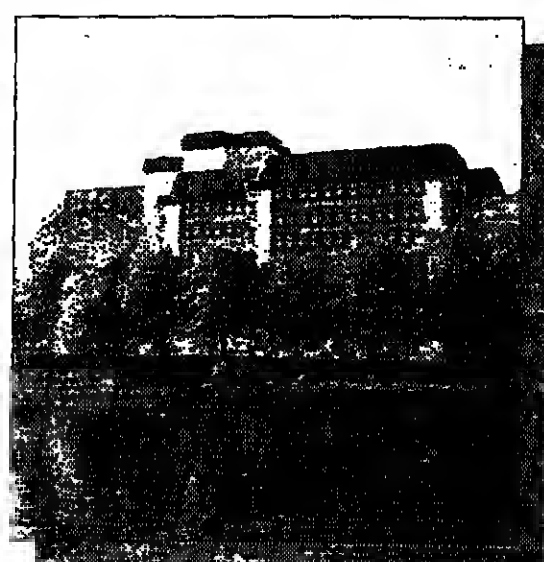
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EUROPE

IRA Chief Says Delay Won't Hurt Peace Talks

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Gerry Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, said Sunday that although he wants full-fledged negotiations on a peace settlement in Northern Ireland to begin immediately, he could accept a delay of several months "if the issues are being discussed with urgency."

As his party, Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, was concluding the second day of its annual conference, he indicated in an interview that he wanted to allay fears that the IRA might resume its campaign of violence if progress toward all-party negotiations slowed down in the wake of the new peace proposals offered last week by the prime ministers of Britain and Ireland.

Asked on national radio if he felt full-fledged negotiations, in which Sinn Féin would talk with the two governments and other Northern political parties, might not begin for "months at least," he replied, "That may be fair enough provided the issues are being discussed with urgency. I think republicans are fairly patient."

The remarks were the most conciliatory he has made on the timing of the talks.

But he also parried a statement made Sunday by the British Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, on the timing of the talks and on the issue that is blocking them, the decommissioning of the IRA arsenal, estimated at 100 tons of weapons, including explosives.

Sir Patrick repeated Britain's position that the exploratory



Mr. Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, conferring with Lilita Sileatnach, Sinn Féin's general secretary, during the party's annual meeting in Dublin.

talks between British civil servants and Sinn Féin could not be upgraded by the participation of British ministers until "substantial progress" had been made on the disarmament issue.

Mr. Adams, who spoke favorably of the British-Irish proposals at the party conference in Dublin, said: "Mayhew's position is a tactical one. I think

he's making a major mistake on how he sees this. You can't launch a discussion document one week and then say you're not going to have discussions."

Then, as if to balance his conciliatory statement on the timing of talks, he added, "If every month Patrick Mayhew trots out the same old excuse for not engaging in talks with Sinn Féin, if it appears that all the

British are trying to do is tactically defuse the dynamic of the republican struggle, then that will place the entire peace process in considerable jeopardy."

[A Sinn Féin official, Martin McGuinness, quoted by Reuters, said the demand for disarmament was untenable. "The decommissioning argument put up by the British must be seen for what it is, an excuse to delay

all-party talks," he told the conference's 500 delegates.]

Officials and analysts said that Sir Patrick's restatement of the disarmament policy was an effort to reassure Protestant leaders in the North that Britain was not caving in to Sinn Féin demands.

The Protestant unionists want Northern Ireland to remain British and have condemned the new peace proposals as a London-Dublin plot to reunify Ireland. They say unification would mean that the Protestant majority in the North would be swallowed up by the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

On the arms issue, Mr. Adams said, "The big initiative of 1994 was the silencing of IRA guns," a reference to the IRA cease-fire that began on Sept. 1.

"There has been no decommissioning of British forces," he added. "I want to see a total demilitarization." Using the popular term for hiding weapons, he noted that in Ireland, "there is a tradition of putting the pike in the thatch," and that in other peace settlements around the world, "there is no evidence of weapons being turned in by insurgents until after a peace settlement."

He said the IRA was already outgunned by Britain and that "the vast majority of licensed weapons in the North are in the hands of unionists."

The Sinn Féin meeting was held at Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Dublin Council barred Sinn Féin from using the house for four years because it refused to denounce IRA violence, which it still has not done.

3 Pressed To Resign In Belgian Arms Probe

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Pressure grew Sunday for the resignation of three top members of the governing Flemish Socialist Party linked to a corruption scandal involving arms purchases.

The three are the NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes; Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbroucke of Belgium, and Louis Tobback, the party leader.

Mr. Claes, Mr. Vandenbroucke and Mr. Tobback acknowledged last week that they had known that Agusta, an Italian aircraft maker, had offered the party a "gift" of 50 million Belgian francs (\$1.66 million) after winning a contract to sell 46 helicopters to the Belgian Army in 1988.

The three also said they told the party treasurer, Etienne Mangel, not to accept the money. Mr. Mangel currently is being held in prison in connection with the scandal.

Earlier, the three had denied any knowledge of illegal payments connected with the awarding of the contract.

"These three people lied and know they lied," said Jackie Moreel of the opposition Green Party in a televised debate. "People have resigned in this country for less than that."

In January 1994, three top French-speaking Socialist ministers, resigned in connection with the Agusta affair. All of the men denied any wrongdoing.

Pressure was strongest for Mr. Claes, who was economic affairs minister of Belgium at the time of the Agusta contract, to leave the prestigious post at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization he has occupied since October.

Poll results published in the Flemish-language newspaper *Het Laatste Nieuws* said 96 percent of Flemish-speakers believed Mr. Claes should resign, compared with 65 percent saying Mr. Vandenbroucke should go and 74 percent favoring Mr. Tobback's resignation.

The leader of Belgium's French-speaking Liberal Party, Jean Gol, said he could not understand why the three men had not "owned up" that they were aware of the Agusta payments.

"There have been too many lies and half-truths," Mr. Gol said in a television interview. "They must resign."

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene said last week that he saw no reason for his foreign minister to resign and that it was up to Mr. Vandenbroucke to make such a decision.

BRIEFLY EUROPE



Mr. Santer and Mr. Gore after meeting in Brussels.

U.S. and EU Reaffirm Close Ties

BRUSSELS — The United States and the European Union have reaffirmed their commitment to the trans-Atlantic alliance but hedged their bets over how quickly their institutions would open up to the former Soviet bloc.

Vice President Al Gore of the United States and the president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, spoke at a joint press conference here after meeting on the sidelines of a Group of Seven summit meeting on the information revolution.

"We believe that the U.S.-EU partnership continues to be critical," Mr. Gore said. Mr. Santer asserted that there had been no weakening of trans-Atlantic ties after the Cold War, but that new efforts were needed to ensure that the relationship stayed on track. On whether closer political ties or more liberal trade regimes might be in prospect, he said, "I don't exclude anything."

On the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Gore said, "NATO will expand at some point in the future. That will not happen this year," Mr. Santer said. "There's no discussion on the principle of whether to enlarge or not, but rather on how and when to enlarge." (Reuters)

Industrial Mission to Pretoria Is Set

BRUSSELS — The European Union will send a fact-finding mission to South Africa next month to explore industrial cooperation with Pretoria, said the South African deputy president, Thabo Mbeki.

The mission will leave for South Africa on March 22. Mr. Mbeki said over the weekend after meeting with the EU industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann. (Reuters)

Fame Is Fleeting, Delors Discovers

BRUSSELS — It is less than two months since he retired as European Commission president, but Jacques Delors has found out how short memories can be. During a news conference following a business roundtable he had chaired at the G-7 meeting on the information society, Mr. Delors was addressed by one journalist as "Mr. Santer."

Jacques Santer took over the job of commission president in January when Mr. Delors retired after 10 years of steering Europe to ever greater integration. (Reuters)

U.K. Asks Clarification on Security

BONN — Britain will work for a clearly defined relationship between NATO, the European Union and the Western European Union while awaiting the intergovernmental review conference on the Maastricht treaty, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was quoted as saying on Sunday.

Mr. Hurd, who is to visit Germany on Tuesday, said in an interview with the Berlin daily *Tagesspiegel* that Britain had positive ideas to contribute to the 1996 conference, which will review and seek to deepen the 1992 Maastricht-Treaty on European Union.

"NATO has put forward ideas about joint operational units, the WEU has moved forward to some extent, and we in Britain want the EU's common foreign and security policy to be successful on a cooperative basis," he said. But Mr. Hurd said the relationship between the three bodies was still unclear. The WEU is the EU's defense wing but does not include Ireland, Denmark or Greece. The new EU members, Sweden, Finland and Austria, have observer status. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Hans van den Broek, European commissioner for relations with East European countries, meets the Russian energy minister, Victor Mikhailov.

MEXICO CITY: Visit by Manuel Marin, European commissioner for Latin America.

BRUSSELS: Yves Thibault de Silguy, European economic and monetary commissioner, meets with the chairman of the European employers association, François Perigot.

BRUSSELS: Marcelino Oreja, European audiovisual commissioner, meets with the chief executive officer of French TF1 television, Patrick Leleu.

BRUSSELS: Neil Kinnock, transportation commissioner, meets with a delegation from the British Airline Pilots' Association.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Scalfaro and Berlusconi Duel Over Date for Italian Elections

Reuters

ROME — Simmering political tensions in Italy over the date of a general election boiled over during the weekend as President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro and Silvio Berlusconi, the former prime minister, exchanged angry words.

Mr. Scalfaro, who by law would set the electoral process in motion by dissolving Parliament, issued a clear warning to Mr. Berlusconi to end his sniping at the stop-gap government of Prime Minister Lamberto Dini.

"There is a Parliament with full powers and a government which is just a month old," Mr. Scalfaro said Saturday in Arezzo. "It was supposed to be a 'cease-fire' government, and we can't allow everyone to take potshots at it."

Mr. Scalfaro did not name Mr. Berlusconi, but the media tycoon has constantly called for a quick general election since a mutiny by his Northern League partner brought down his coalition government in December.

Mr. Berlusconi, who on Friday accused Mr. Scalfaro of

trampling Italy's interests by refusing to order a return to the polls, hit back with a statement Saturday night in which he attacked the president's language offensive.

"Elections are the only way to restore confidence and solidity to institutions and to an economy which is under great strain because of the machinations that overturned the result of last March's general election," Mr. Berlusconi said.

"This is the opinion of the majority of Italians and the most authoritative foreign ob-

servers, starting with the German central bank," he added.

The new tensions surfaced as the Italian lira fell badly against the German mark. The lira plunged to lows of below 1,120 against the mark on Friday as investors took fright at the continuing political uncertainty.

The outlook remains unclear, but most political commentators believe a general election is almost inevitable, probably in June or October.

Mr. Dini, a former central banker and treasury minister under Mr. Berlusconi, took of-

fice last month at the head of a "government of experts."

The government set a limited four-point legislative program and is about to begin work on pension reform, the final item on its agenda. Mr. Dini has said that he will offer to step aside once his program has been approved.

That is likely to pave the way for a general election. But Mr. Scalfaro could seek to persuade Mr. Dini to stay on or invite someone else to try to form a government if a majority of deputies remains opposed to a dissolution.

The Senate is to begin examining a 20 trillion lire (\$12.3 billion) minibudget on Tuesday. The package is designed to curb the state's huge deficit.

The parties grouped in Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance are undecided whether to seek to block the package, a tactic which could force Mr. Dini's resignation and early elections.

Russian Assault Traps Civilians, Witnesses Say

Reuters

GOITY, Russia — Hundreds of mostly elderly civilians are trapped under fierce Russian bombardment in a southern district of Grozny without food or medicine, witnesses who slipped out of the city said Sunday.

"Conditions in Chernorechye are the worst of the war," reported Hassan, a Chechen who walked out of the district in Chechnya's devastated capital through a forest to try to arrange the evacuation of sick and wounded civilians.

"We have 18 wounded civilians, some of them very seriously injured," he said. "There is no food or medicine to speak of. I personally have buried 12 elderly who died of starvation in recent days."

Hassan's account was confirmed by a Russian reporter who hiked out of Grozny with him after being trapped in Chernorechye for a week.

"Chernorechye needs humanitarian aid and somebody needs to go in with a bus and bring the wounded out," the reporter said. "Russian artillery fire never lets up. People are living in cellars without food or running water or light. It's terrible."

The reporter identified most

of those remaining in Chernorechye as elderly ethnic Russians.

Russian troops occupied the center of Grozny early in February after nearly two months of bitter street fighting. Chechen fighters clung to some southern areas, including Chernorechye.

The Russians completed an encirclement of the city Tuesday, cutting a major highway south of Grozny and dimming Chechen hopes of mounting anything more than hit-and-run attacks inside the capital.

The Russians, evidently believing that there were still many Chechen troops in Chernorechye, have pounded the residential district with artillery fire all week, witnesses said.

Kurds Linked to Blasts In Three German Cities

Reuters

BONN — Six Turkish travel agencies in three German cities were attacked with gasoline bombs late Saturday and early Sunday, and police found a note near one of the sites linking the attacks to Kurdish militants.

No one was injured in the attacks, which hit two agencies in Cologne, Bremen and Berlin, respectively. Turkish installations in Germany have frequently been the target of attacks by Kurds protesting what they see as Ankara's oppression of Kurds living in southeastern Turkey.

French Socialists Lose a Mitterrand's Vote

The Associated Press

PARIS — France's Socialists, facing tough presidential elections in April, apparently cannot even count on President François Mitterrand to rally his own family behind the party's candidate: The president's nephew Frédéric, a high-profile television host, is backing Jacques Chirac, a conservative candidate.

"Solidarity isn't a factor anymore," Frédéric Mitterrand said in an interview published in the newspaper *Le Parisien*.

With his uncle coming to the end of a second term as president, Frédéric Mit-

terrand said he had "freedom to maneuver again."

The younger Mr. Mitterrand said he preferred Mr. Chirac, the mayor of Paris, "for lots of precise reasons, namely because he helped me with important cultural initiatives." Frédéric Mitterrand, considered a left intellectual, has hosted talk shows and other programs and directed a film.

President Mitterrand, who is known to favor the Socialist Party chief, Henri Emmanuelli, has yet to back the party's designated candidate, Lionel Jospin.

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INTERNATIONAL

Q & A: New Shifts In Narcotics Trade

Legal Loopholes Exploited

The United Nations International Narcotics Control Board in Vienna, in its annual report on Monday, says that many countries are not complying with international drug control conventions, thus creating loopholes that criminals can exploit. Its president, Hamid Ghodse, director of the Center for Addiction Studies at St. George's Medical School of London University, discussed the report with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What are the main trends in the international narcotics trade?

A. The trafficking and use of traditional drugs of abuse such as heroin, cocaine and cannabis continue to rise. There is a big increase in trafficking and use of amphetamines and their raw material, ephedrine. Trafficking in psychotropic substances, usually used for the treatment of sleeping disorders and anxiety, is a growing problem.

These drugs are now widely available on the illicit market. They are often abused in combination with other drugs, which can be particularly harmful, or even fatal.

Q. How concerned are you by the appearance of new and highly potent varieties of cannabis?

A. The appearance of cannabis plants and products with a very high content of THC, or tetrahydrocannabinol, the principal psychoactive compound in marijuana, is very worrying. Plants with a THC content of more than 20 percent are now being cultivated, compared with about 1 to 2 percent a few years ago. Cannabis leaves as such do not currently come under international control.

Q. So it is not appropriate to describe marijuana as a soft drug?

A. That is correct. When you have such a high a concentration of THC, it is likely to lead to a new era in the misuse of cannabis. We do not know how the wider spread use of highly potent forms of cannabis will affect the health of the public in the long term.

Q. Should governments be as vigilant about marijuana as the so-called hard drugs?

A. The board has no ambiguity in inviting governments to reconsider the classification and control of cannabis plants and products.

Q. Yet some countries, like the Netherlands, are notoriously tolerant about the use of marijuana.

A. In quite a few countries, politicians and governments are being pressurized to adopt a more tolerant attitude to illicit drug use. But over the years, these liberal policies have been tested at a very high cost to the population. For example, at one stage when opiates were very freely available, millions of people were addicted to opium smoking. The same trend has been observed in recent years in some communities in relation to cannabis and other substances. The advocacy of recreational drug use does not pay off and that message must be clear and unambiguous.

Q. As a world-renowned specialist on addiction, do you believe that there is a link between soft and hard drugs?

A. I do not know such a thing as a harmless recreational drug. By definition, if something affects the mind and changes perception, emotions, thinking, cognition etc. then it cannot be regarded as innocent or harmless.

Q. Some states in the United States have introduced very harsh penalties. The U.S. crime bill last summer made the cultivation of more than 60,000 marijuana plants an offense punishable by death. Is this the way the world should be moving?

A. That is something that has to be left to governments.

Q. What is your estimation of reports that big drug traffickers are virtually taking over the economies of some poor countries because they have more ready cash than the aid programs of the industrialized nations?

A. There is some evidence for it, and it is a very sinister scenario, because it threatens to undermine society. Money laundering is increasingly complex and sophisticated. The drug traffickers are changing their tactics all the time, for example, by exploiting legal loopholes. Governments must take urgent action against something that is undermining the stability of many countries.

Q. The situation sounds appalling. Are you having any successes?

A. The key principles for efficient international drug control are universal adherence to the treaties, implementation at a national and international level and the cooperation of the governments with each other and with the board.

Somali Clans Battle At Capital's Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Rival clans battled with mortars, grenades and machine guns outside the main gate of the Mogadishu airport Sunday as UN peacekeepers prepared to withdraw from Somalia.

U.S. military officials said it was the biggest firefight in the Somali capital this month, and some feared it could signal the start of bloodier struggles for control of the airport and seaport when the UN leaves.

More than 2,000 U.S. Marines and Italian soldiers are expected to sweep ashore this week to secure part of Mogadishu's port and airport facilities. They will form a rear guard for the withdrawal of 2,400 Pakistani and Bangladeshi troops.

In the fighting Sunday, at least one mortar round slammed into the airport runway, and bullets whizzed over the heads of U.S., Italian and UN troops camped out at the fortified base, witnesses said.

Pakistani peacekeepers at the airport gate took cover and were not seen firing back into the streets, where the fighting flared in fierce but sporadic bouts.

Dozens of advance party Western troops are already

ashore, though the weapons they have brought to protect themselves, such as U.S. Cobra helicopters, are still on a flotilla of ships off the coast in the Indian Ocean.

If the fighting continues, some military commanders said, it could complicate the withdrawal, which has been going smoothly until now.

"It's been pretty intense," said Staff Sergeant Matt Mutarelli of the U.S. Army Special Forces. "This is the most firepower we've seen since we've been here."

Sergeant Mutarelli, who observed the battle from a sand dune post, said the clans fought on small trucks mounted with guns and anti-aircraft weapons, the so-called technicals.

"The tactics are crude, but effective," he said. "Doesn't seem to be anyone really in charge."

The evacuation marks the end of a two-year UN mission that helped put an end to starvation but failed to restore political order and end clan rivalries.

Hundreds of Somalis and more than 120 UN troops, including 42 Americans, have been killed during the mission. (AP, Reuters)



A Lebanese fisherman, idled by Israel's blockade, cleaning his nets in the port of Sidon.

Israel Blockades Lebanon Coast

Fishing Curb Called Response to Harassment

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — For more than two weeks, the Israeli Navy has blockaded a stretch of Lebanon's Mediterranean coastline, keeping an estimated 1,800 Lebanese fishermen from making a living at sea.

Prime Minister Rafik Hariri of Lebanon has accused the Israelis of "political, military and economic terrorism."

But Israeli officials say the blockade is retaliation for what they call Lebanese government harassment of its own citizens in a stretch of southern Lebanon that Israel controls and defines as its "security zone." It was created a decade ago as a buffer against possible attacks by Islamic guerrillas from the pro-Iranian Party of God.

According to the officials, Lebanese living there have been subjected recently to searches, questioning and abuse by Lebanese soldiers at checkpoints. The aim, the Israelis charge, is to humiliate people in the hope that they will blame their troubles on Israel and its client Lebanese militia. The blockade turns the tables, they say.

"This is part of our effort to send a message to the Lebanese," Economics Minister Shimon Shetreet said after a cabinet meeting. "If they want to maintain their everyday life, including fishing, let the southern part of Lebanon also live in peace."

Mr. Hariri, in denouncing the naval operation, charged this weekend that Israel wants to "subjugate Lebanon to its will" in Middle East peace talks and also to sever his government's almost umbilical dependence on Syria, which has about 40,000 soldiers in Lebanon. But Lebanon will not move "one centimeter" from its alliance with Syria, he said.

As for the fishermen along a 40-mile (65-kilometer) stretch between Tyre and Damour, south of Beirut, they protest that they are being deprived of their livelihood. Israeli gunboats, occasionally firing machine-guns, have stopped them from sailing more than a kilometer from shore.

The standoff shows how Lebanon, despite inching toward normality after years of a ruinous civil war, is still a country

not in command of its fate. Syria calls most of the political shots, and the Israeli Army often turns the entire country into a free-for-all.

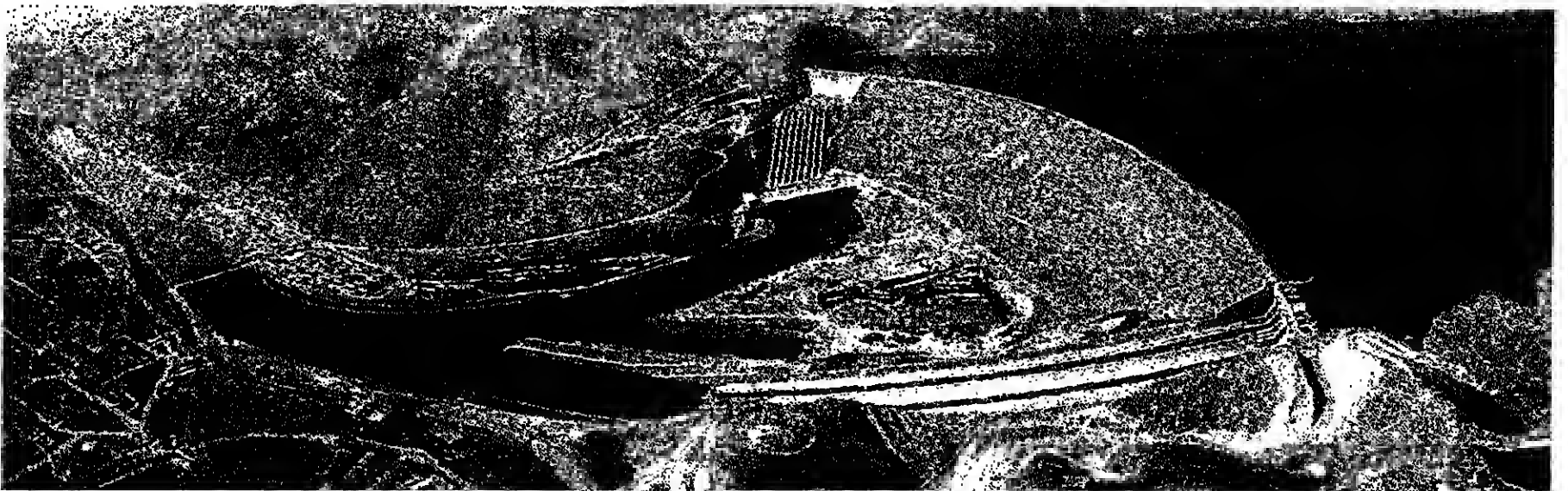
All this is taking place against a backdrop of steady fighting between Israeli forces and Party of God guerrillas.

A Lebanese government minister warned Thursday that Lebanon could shell northern Israeli towns if Israel did not stop its bombardments. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who the same day took Israeli cabinet ministers on a tour of the security zone, said that Israel's shelling was aimed at the Party of God, which he said was undermining Israeli security.

Mitterrand on Visit to Egypt

ASWAN, Egypt — President François Mitterrand of France is in Egypt for a weeklong private visit, officials said. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was due to visit him in Aswan, the officials said. Mr. Mitterrand is expected to return to France on Wednesday.

Why Turkish construction companies are major players in the international arena?



The Atatürk Dam, the third largest earth-filled dam in the world, is just one of the thirteen integrated irrigation and hydropower projects that comprise GAP, the Southeast Anatolian Project, designed and built by Turkish engineers and construction companies.

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INTERNATIONAL

Asia Markets Brace
For a Selling WaveBy Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Stock markets in Asia, already vulnerable to rising interest rates and withdrawal of funds to perceived safer havens in the West, were bracing for heavy falls on Monday following reports of large losses in speculative trading in Singapore by the British merchant bank Barings PLC.

Bankers and brokers said Sunday that the futures trading arm of Barings in Singapore had run up losses amounting to at least \$400 million (\$630 million).

The scale of the problem at Barings, a major force in Asian securities trading, was totally unexpected.

"It will spook people all over the region, and the markets are going to fall as a result," said Paul Schulte, regional strategist for Asia-Pacific equities at CS First Boston (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Securities houses that have dealings with Barings were frantically checking the extent of their outstanding orders with the bank to determine how much they were owed.

"They are worried that Barings might not be able to pay up," a Singapore broker said.

Some analysts predicted that Tokyo's stock market could drop Moody's by more than 5 percent, dragging other Asian exchanges down with it.

They said that losses by Barings in Singapore were on highly speculative contracts on the future value of Japan's Nikkei-225 share index. These so-called derivatives contracts had been bought in the expectation that Japanese stocks would rise.

Instead, the index has fallen by nearly 10 percent since last month's Kobe earthquake.

Executives at Barings in Singapore and London refused to comment, but officials of the bank in other parts of Asia blamed a futures trader whose whereabouts were now unknown.

A Barings executive in Hong Kong said that in taking futures positions, the trader "made some losses, kept trying to cover them and got into a deep hole."

The Barings management discovered the losses on Thursday when a drop in the price of Tokyo stocks meant the bank had to put up more money to meet a margin call, said Colin Armstrong, a director at Jardine Fleming Asset Management in Tokyo.



THE PUSH TO GET HOME — Indonesians boarding buses in Jakarta on Sunday for the trip home to celebrate the 'Id al Fitr holiday on Friday, which marks the end of Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting.

FRANCE:
A New Spy Game

Continued from Page 1

their own game by the Americans, and they did not like it.

France's anxiety about the changing goals of the spy trade in the post-Cold War era, with intelligence agents striving to boost commerce as much as national security, may have been one of the major factors that led to an extraordinary clash last week between two of the world's oldest allies.

A French request that the United States repatriate five Americans accused of political and economic espionage was made public Wednesday in the newspaper *Le Monde*, weeks after the request was first made. The disclosure broke a hallowed tradition that friendly intelligence services should work out their differences with great discretion.

But the nature of the espionage reflects the intense competition of the global marketplace that risks becoming a source of serious tensions among Western allies no longer united to face a common enemy.

A congressional study showed in 1993 that the United States had grabbed a 73 percent share of the world market in arms exports, a level two to three times higher than at any time in the past three decades.

France, as the maker of Exocet missiles, Mirage fighter planes and submarines, desperately wants to break the U.S. stranglehold and sustain its costly arms industries.

In addition, France has emerged as the principal U.S. rival for the sale of commercial aircraft, aerospace technology, telecommunications and other high-priced exports, areas in which France has provided government financing or subsidies.

In his last report before resigning in January as CIA director, R. James Woolsey described a key economic mission of the U.S. intelligence community as identifying corrupt foreign practices and bringing them to the attention of the executive branch.

He insisted that the CIA would not get involved in the business of spying for private firms but that it would seek to determine "whether actions are skirting the rules of international trade by using their intelligence services for industrial espionage, or exerting pressure to win contracts for their firms at the expense of American businesses and American jobs."

French officials scoffed that in the Saudi and the Brazilian deals, U.S. agents went beyond Mr. Woolsey's mandate of reporting bribes and conveyed the secret financing terms of French companies to their U.S. competitors. That information, the French claim, helped Boeing and Raytheon match the offers and clinch the deals.

For their part, the French are renowned for their industrial espionage against the United States. In the 1980s, they infiltrated agents at high levels into enterprises such as Corning Glass, Texas Instruments, Boeing and Bell Helicopter Textron. Before they were discovered — and quietly transferred out of the United States — the spies were able to pass along invaluable information to French companies about processes and techniques developed by American rivals.

Now the French fear that the Americans are playing the same game, but more aggressively.

AMERICAN
TOPICSHow to Keep a Farm
From Being Subdivided

Last month, the Peconic Land Trust in Southampton, New York, on Long Island, received one of the most significant donations in its 12-year history — 192.45 acres (nearly 80 hectares) of prime farmland and open space near Amagansett.

"It gets the property out of my estate," said the donor, Deborah Ann Light, of Sag Harbor. "I bought this land many years ago and I wouldn't want to develop one blade of it. But now it's appraised at its highest and best possible use and ultimately that means development and houses. I feel it's a sin to build housing on quality farmland."

Federal estate tax law provides for assessing farmland at a value lower than its development potential, provided that it continues to be farmed.

Ms. Light's estate will not be liable for estate taxes on the Amagansett property when she dies, and she also can use the land's \$3.785-million value as a charitable gift deduction on her income taxes, over six years.

John Halsey, founder and president of the land trust, contends, "You should tax land based on its use, not on its potential, or that becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy."

About People

William F. Buckley, the conservative col-

umnist whose "Firing Line" program is televised, but not financed, by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, takes Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, to task for a 16-page questionnaire. Addressed to the corporation, it demanded answers within two weeks, "substantiated with written materials, documents, memos, meeting notes, contracts etc."

Mr. Buckley commented, "The 16 pages clogged with such questions would take a serious scholar armed with subpoena powers out two weeks to answer, but two decades." Indeed, "If Gibbo had been given such a questionnaire on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, he'd have said the hell with it."

Short Takes

Earth would be in tough shape without the moon, Joel Achenbach writes in the "Why Things Are" column of *The Washington Post*. The moon's gravity stabilizes the motions of the Earth. "Without the moon," Mr. Achenbach writes, "the Earth might wobble a lot more, with dramatic changes every few million years. The result would be weather so wacky that higher forms of life could never have evolved. So be thankful for the moon. The moon is our friend. Good night, moon."

George Barnes, an electronics company executive in Van Nuys, California, received a fax from a Barcelona company offering to act as a distributor. It assured him that "our company disposes of highly qualified personnel in order to give technical support to our customers."

International Herald Tribune

BANK: Barings of London Reels From Crippling Loss

Continued from Page 1

home market regulator for the London-based group.

If any central bank had to step forward and put cash into Barings, it had to be the Bank of England, said a spokesman for the British central bank. He noted that "there are precedents for injecting cash and there are precedents for not injecting cash."

The most notable example of the Bank of England halting at a bailout was the collapse of BCCI. The spokesman said that generally the central bank would add cash only in situations where there was a danger of what he termed "systemic risk," meaning a chain reaction in global markets.

At Barings headquarters in the London financial district, the one thing that was clear on Sunday was that its independence had come to an end.

"It has just been a nightmare," said a source close to Barings on Sunday. "This sort

of thing happens on Wall Street, not here."

Long considered the archetype of pin-striped British merchant banking, Barings boasts a distinguished history that stretches back to 1762 and includes a role in financing the Louisiana Purchase by the United States.

Its history also includes a disastrous series of loans made in Argentina more than a century ago. Losses on those loans forced the bank briefly into bankruptcy in 1890.

At that time the Bank of England stepped in to save what was then the country's premier merchant bank. The central bank pressed other British financial houses to contribute £16.5 million to a lifeboat fund for Barings and the Bank of England contributed an additional £1 million.

According to the Barings source, the current problem first became apparent around midday on Friday in Singapore.

It was then that a Barings trader whom he described as "not overly senior," suddenly picked up his coat and walked out of the office. In the wake of his departure, stunned colleagues quickly discovered immense losses in his accounts and hastily phoned Barings headquarters in London with the news.

The source close to Barings said that the trader had experienced large losses and then had doubled and redoubled his bets in an attempt to recoup his losses. The drops in the Tokyo market last week finally soured those bets to the point that they could no longer be hidden. Outsiders, however, have expressed surprise that such large losses could remain hidden.

"We did not know anything about this until Friday morning and then the scale of the problem just kept growing and growing," said the source close to Barings. "Our first reaction was just that this cannot be true."

The threats were seen as an effort to prod the American business community into persuading the U.S. trade negotiators to abandon certain demands in the dispute. While some American companies expressed concern about a possible trade war, many others backed the U.S. negotiators.

With the nation's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, reported to be in failing health, the talks over intellectual property were also seen by some analysts as a test of the political will of China's remaining leaders. Whether they can control bootleggers within their own borders could be an indicator of their authority because many of the pirate factories have been ventures at least partly owned by well-connected state-owned companies or government ministries.

TRADE:
U.S.-China Pact

Continued from Page 1

enforce laws protecting intellectual property.

The agreement appears to defuse one of the more explosive issues in current U.S.-Chinese relations.

Although the steep tariffs Washington threatened to impose would have affected only a fraction of the roughly \$37 billion worth of Chinese-made goods the United States imported last year, failure to reach an accord would have heightened tensions between the two countries.

Beijing had threatened to retaliate by blocking U.S. companies from obtaining contracts in the country and had singled out the Big Three automakers for possible retribution. The three are competing for the right to invest in a venture that would make a family car for the Chinese market. Beijing also threatened to prevent the biggest U.S. exporter to China, Boeing, from getting new contracts for airplane sales.

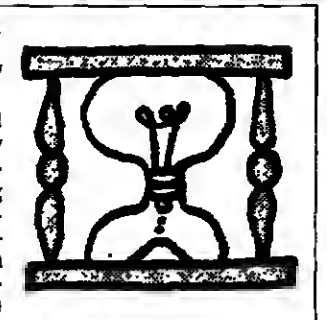
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BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Ian Harvey, chief executive of British Technology Group Limited, is reading "The World in 2020" by Hanshi McKee. "It contains a lot of very good analysis in a very user-friendly form. In the section on technology he makes the interesting point that the significant technologies of 2020 are known today although not necessarily in use — things like semiconductors." (Erik Ipsen, IHT)



their own notions of political loyalty and ideals, but also truth and imagination, love and the very nature of trust.

As Dorfman's story progresses, we learn more about Barbara's telephonic manipulator, Leon. He claims to be Martin's friend, and yet he leads Barbara into an obsessive, erotic exchange in which it becomes clear that he wants something from her that is more than merely sexual. Paradoxically, however, the more we learn about the place, the time and the characters who inhabit Leon's story, the more mysterious Leon's motives become. We slip imperceptibly from a world of political certitude into a labyrinth of human frailty and dependence.

Barbara listens to Leon, mesmerized. "The worst thing that can happen to anybody happened to my father," he tells her. "He fell in love with his own pain."

"Why do you think that's the

worst thing . . ." she probes, hungry for a clue.

"Because you end up not having a place in your heart for anybody else's pain. Look at what he did to me."

Barbara is at once repelled and drawn to the disembodied voice that claims to know her better than her missing lover. As their conversation unfolds, she begins to doubt that Martin ever existed as she knew him; and, as she allows Leon's onus and imagination to curl their way into her life, she comes to realize that she will be as much a slave to these as she is to this concrete room and its telephone.

Ultimately, this slender novel deals with the tenuousness of human identity and the fine line we walk between meaningfulness and oblivion. In the inexhaustible engine of history, Dorfman seems to say, we all face the danger of losing a sense of who we are. An Argentine-born Chilean who was exiled after the 1973 coup that ousted

Salvador Allende, Dorfman knows what that means.

The originality of Dorfman's technique is welcome proof that the experimental nature of contemporary Latin American fiction is not on the wane. For years now, Latin American writers as a group have tested the frontiers of novel-writing, daring to take the form where few North American writers have been willing to go. "Konfidenz" can be seen as a natural descendant of, among others, the writings of Manuel Puig ("Kiss of the Spider Woman," "Heartbreak Tango"), who believed that novels should be rendered entirely in dialogue — real life, after all, has no narrator. The work also has much in common with that of Carlos Fuentes, whose stories (especially the ones that comprise his "Orange Tree") can slither effortlessly from voice to voice, producing a kaleidoscope of perspectives on a single theme. But perhaps the true siblings of "Konfidenz" are "The Flooders" and "The Tin Drum" by Günter Grass, works that are staunchly psychological and political to the core.

Suffice it to say that although it is impossible to describe "Konfidenz" more fully without giving away its subtle twists, this is a novel that is high Dostoyevskian in intensity. With it, Dorfman steps confidently from the realm of Latin American story-telling into the arena of a world novelist of the first category.

Marie Arana-Ward is on the staff of *The Washington Post*.

CHINA: Intellectuals Petition for Probe of Corruption

Continued from Page 1

that party officials annually spend billions of dollars in public funds giving banquets for one another and billions more buying luxury cars for private use, the petition said an "absence of values" and a "collapse of faith" had led to a "poisoning of the nation's soul by political corruption."

The petition argues that China's future can be best insured by breaking the monolithic lock of the party and empowering the Chinese with the "sacred right of freedom of speech," freedom of the press and truly independent legislative and judicial bodies.

The list of signers includes Wang Ruoshui and Wu Xuecan, both People's Daily editors

removed for their pro-democracy views. It also includes Chen Ziming, a leading dissident who was released from prison in May under pressure from President Bill Clinton and who is now under house arrest.

Western diplomats here, many of whom express alarm over growing corruption, said the 12 signers had taken a substantial risk of arrest and persecution given the repressive political climate as China awaits the death of Mr. Deng, who is 90 and whose health has declined significantly in the last 12 months.

Corruption has become a pervasive problem in China at all levels of government. In August 1993, President Jiang Zemin opened an anti-corruption drive, warning that "the corrup-

tion phenomenon is a virus that is invading the healthy flesh of the party and state institutions."

But with few exceptions, the 18-month-old anti-corruption campaign has conspicuously exempted high-level party and military officials from the target lists of prosecutors. Yet there are widespread popular perceptions of corruption in the ranks of senior party cadres.

"The anti-corruption campaign has been sacrificed in the name of party unity," a Western diplomat said.

The dissidents' petition was delivered this weekend to the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, whose annual sessions open this week.

JUNK: Soviet-Era Litter in Cosmos

Continued from Page 1

form. The danger is due to the speed at which the drops of coolant are traveling rather than their radioactivity.

Although the droplets are circular and small — the observed ones are 0.6 centimeters to 2.0 centimeters, or up to about the size of a quarter — they still pack an enormous punch that can ruin or damage satellites, especially such fragile parts as sensors and solar energy panels.

"Liquid droplets moving at 10 kilometers a second relative to a spacecraft might as well be solid," Dr. Kessler said. "They do just as much damage." He added that the droplets were too small to completely shatter a whole spacecraft and thus would have no appreciable impact on the risk of a chain reaction of colliding debris.

For more than two decades, starting in 1967, nuclear reactors were used by the Soviet Union to power low-flying radar satellites that spied on the movements of Western warships. The nuclear reactors made more electricity than the solar cells of regular satellites, allowing the use of energy-hungry radar equipment.

In all, 33 nuclear-powered spy satellites were launched into orbits about 150 miles up, where they worked for a few months at best before reactors were switched off.

As a safety precaution, Moscow boosted the old reactors into parking orbits roughly 600 miles up, keeping them from re-entering the atmosphere for

hundreds of years and allowing their most deadly nuclear fission products to decay. Sending the reactors higher than that, into less-crowded orbits, would have required more fuel and was probably the main factor that made the parking orbits relatively low.

In 1978, a complete failure brought one satellite crashing down on northern Canada, scattering radioactive debris. The last of the spy class quit working in 1988.

The first hint of trouble came in the late 1980s as NASA began detailed studies of orbital debris in preparation for building a large space station, which was seen as potentially threatened with damage or destruction by space junk.

Last year, the NASA team asked the government to query the Russians about the possibility that their old reactors were leaking. "The answer," Dr. Kessler said, "was yes."

The debris, Dr. Kessler said in an interview, is too high to disturb the planned space station. But it will force designers to take new precautions to shield satellites. Among the unknowns, he added, are how much more of the coolant is likely to dribble out in the coming years and decades. So far, only a tiny fraction has leaked. The great corrosiveness of the sodium, he said, gives no cause for optimism.

Dr. Kessler said a meeting with the Russians was scheduled for March to try to learn more about the design.

KONFIDENZ

Ariel Dorfman, 177 pages, \$17. Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by
Marie Arana-Ward

A PHONE rings in a hotel room in Paris. A woman answers it. In the ensuing nine-hour conversation an extraordinary story unfolds with hypnotic and harrowing urgency.

The woman, Barbara, has been lured to Paris with the promise that she will see her lover, Martin, a man engaged in overseas resistance work against a fascist regime. For half the novel we do not know what their country is, nor do we know what the political inclinations of the characters are. We only know that like Barbara we have traveled to that room and to this story blind, as an anxious lover might, putting our trust into an unidentified voice, a clever interlocutor, a cunning mind who has yet to reveal his motive. And, we understand with an impending sense of dread: Someone is watching. Once again, Ariel Dorfman — author of the ovels "Mascaras," "The Last Song of Manuel Sendero" and "Widows" as well as of Roman Polanski's latest film "Death and the Maiden" — explodes conventional writing technique to produce a work that tests the boundaries of contemporary fiction. "Konfidenz" is a house of mirrors, forcing readers to look within and question not only

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal South was required to play in six no-trump, an apparently hopeless contract, after an overbid by his partner. Since North's diamonds lack any quality, he should have been content to raise two no-trump to four no-trump, a natural slam invitation that South would have passed.

After the heart queen is led to the ace, South can count 11 tricks but needs a defensive error to make a 12th. When he cashes his black-suit winners, West must give up on hearts and preserve his three diamonds in order to defeat the slam.

The expectation was that East would return a heart at the second trick, after which West must count hearts carefully. The return must be the three, the original fourth-best. This is known to be East's lowest heart, and he cannot therefore have begun with three hearts: with two remaining cards he would have returned the higher. When East later throws a heart on the fourth round of clubs, West can count that South has no more

hearts and can safely discard that suit. He saves his diamonds, and beats the slam.

Most defenders failed to solve this problem. But at one table Betsy Emmet shifted at the second trick to the diamond queen. Her partner, Anne Patterson, now knew that this was a doubleton, and that it was right to hold on to the guarded diamond jack. She did so, and prevailed.

NORTH			
♠ K Q J			
♥ 9 7			
♦ 9 7 6 5 4			
♣ A 8 7			
WEST			
♠ 10 8 3			
♥ Q J 10 7 6			
♦ J 3 2			
♣ A 3			
EAST			
♠ 9 5 4 2			
♥ A 8 5 3			
♦ Q 10			
♣ 6 5 2			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A 7 6			
♥ K 4			
♦ A K 8			
♣ K Q J 10 6 5			

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South 2NT, West 3NT, East 3NT, South 4NT. West led the heart queen.



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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Bk Name	Cn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Belgian Franc				
138 Belgium	7	04/29/99	97.920	2.150
British Pound				
156 JFC	9%	02/14/05	100.1250	9.110
187 Sdn / rmb	5%	02/21/20	101.3750	9.250
Canadian Dollar				
224 Ireland	8%	10/31/97	99.2750	8.400
244 Abbey Nat'l TS	5%	02/25/04	95.3750	8.100
Danish Krone				
5 Denmark	7	12/15/04	88.5500	7.910
16 Denmark	8	01/15/03	96.4500	8.370
21 Denmark	8	11/15/98	101.2500	8.120
26 Denmark	9	11/15/95	101.6000	8.600
38 Denmark	9	03/15/06	94.1500	8.200
39 Denmark	9	11/15/00	101.8500	8.340
40 Denmark	9	12/10/99	91.1500	8.500
44 Denmark	9	11/15/96	102.4000	8.700
59 Denmark	6%	08/10/99	101.2000	8.140
63 Denmark	6%	02/10/97	97.6300	6.400
69 Denmark	zeta	04/03/95	99.4225	5.400
89 Denmark	zeta	07/03/95	101.2000	6.100
109 Denmark	zeta	01/10/96	97.4500	5.300
161 Denmark	8	11/15/01	96.8000	8.200
185 Denmark	zeta	10/02/95	96.2500	6.140
205 Denmark	zeta	11/10/94	78.2500	8.550

Bk Name	Cn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	7%	01/03/05	99.8750	7.300
2 Germany	7	11/25/99	99.3400	6.900
16 Germany	8	01/15/03	96.4500	8.370
21 Germany	8	11/15/98	101.2500	8.120
26 Germany	9	11/15/95	101.6000	8.600
38 Germany	9	03/15/06	94.1500	8.200
39 Germany	9	11/15/00	101.8500	8.340
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French Franc				
19 France	7%	01/03/05	99.8750	7.300
21 France	7	11/25/99	99.3400	6.900
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Bk Name	Cn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Italian Lira				
1 Italy	7%	01/03/05	99.8750	7.300
2 Italy	7	11/25/99	99.3400	6.900
16 Italy	8	01/15/03	96.4500	8.370
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185 Italy	zeta	10/02/95	96.2500	6.140
205 Italy	zeta	11/10/94	78.2500	8.550

Bk Name	Cn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Japanese Yen				
108 Japan	4%	12/22/97	103.5000	4.300
118 Japan	4%	02/21/01	94.1250	3.700
128 Japan	4%	02/28/97	103.1250	4.200
138 Japan	4%	12/22/04	102.1250	4.200
148 Japan	4%	02/28/00	102.7500	4.200
158 Japan	4%	02/28/97	103.0000	4.200
168 Japan	4%	02/28/97	103.2500	4.200
178 Japan	4%	02/28/97	103.5000	4.200
188 Japan	4%	02/28/97	103.7500	4.200
198 Japan	4%	02/28/97	104.0000	4.200

Bk Name	Cn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Portuguese Escudo				
144 Portugal	12%	02/01/96	100.2000	12.210
Spanish Peseta				
125 Spain	8	05/30/04	80.0000	10.000
135 Spain	11.45	08/20/98	100.0000	11.450
145 Spain	11.45	04/15/97	99.4750	11.010
155 Spain	10.11	11/30/98	94.2500	10.650
165 Spain	7.40	07/30/99	85.7500	6.630
175 Spain	10.30	04/10/92	90.0000	10.000

Bk Name	Cn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Swedish Krona				
155 Sweden	6	02/09/95	73.4000	6.170
165 Sweden	zeta	07/19/95	96.4999	6.250
175 Sweden	zeta	02/06/99	100.2500	10.500
185 Sweden	11	01/21/99	102.5000	10.700

Bk Name	Cn	Maturity	Price	Yield
U.S. Dollar				
155 Sweden	6	02/09/95	73.4000	6.170
165 Sweden	zeta	07/19/95	96.4999	6.250
175 Sweden	zeta	02/06/99	100.2500	10.500
185 Sweden	11	01/21/99	102.5000	10.700

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Herald-Ex-Exhibition				
THE HERALD-EX-EXHIBITION				

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1995

PAGE 11

CYBERSCAPE

Creative Labs Shifts Lanes
On Information Highway

By Laurie Flynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the last five years, Creative Labs Inc. has been doing more than just riding the multimedia wave that is sweeping the personal computer industry. With its Sound Blaster equipment, many people say, Creative Labs helped invent the wave.

Beyond its sound cards, which are circuit boards that can be inserted inside personal computers, the company has also become leading seller of multimedia upgrade kits, or all-in-one packages that turn a plain-vanilla PC into one that can provide sound and video using a sound card, speakers and a CD-ROM drive.

The firm is squeezed by the industry it helped create.

But Creative Labs, like many multimedia companies, is finding itself squeezed by the industry it helped create. As computers increasingly are sold with sound cards and multimedia built in, and the older computers without sound equipment are taken out of service, Creative Labs is having to sustain its strong growth by increasing sales to computer makers and broadening into new areas.

At first glance, the pressure on Creative Labs, which is based in Milpitas, California, is hard to find. Earlier this month, Creative Technology Ltd., its Singapore-based parent company, announced that sales for the second quarter had more than doubled, to more than \$400 million, from the corresponding period last year — turning 1994 into the company's first billion-dollar calendar year.

CompUSA, the largest U.S. computer retailer, called Christmas 1994 its best season yet for sales of multimedia upgrade kits.

"The future looks very promising for us," Sin Wong Hoo, chairman and co-founder of Creative Technology, said. Creative Technology, one of Singapore's largest computer equipment companies, was founded in 1981 by Mr. Sin, who is one of Singapore's most visible success stories.

Company executives said they expected the market for multimedia upgrades to peak in 1996. But industry analysts said that time had already arrived. Of the PCs purchased in the last six months of 1994, two-thirds had CD-ROM drives, according to Odyssey Corp., a market research company in San Francisco.

"The problem the numbers reflected in the U.S. is that the market has matured," said Jeff Matthews, a general partner with Ram Partners LP, a money management company in Greenwich, Connecticut, that invests in high technology. "Most consumers can go out and buy a great PC with all this stuff built into it."

Indeed, most of the growth in the most recent quarter came in Europe. Growth in the United States was down, to 23 percent growth in the quarter ended in December from 60 percent growth in

See COMPUTER, Page 13

Currency Markets Catch a Bad Cold From Politics

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like a mutant virus that confounds and distresses the medical profession, the upset unfolding in the European currency market is causing concern because it differs radically from previous crises and looks to be immune to the traditional remedies.

For openers, what is happening in the exchange market, the seemingly inexorable rise of the Deutsche mark, does not even merit the label "crisis" because there is no echo of distress in domestic financial markets.

Although not yet a financial crisis, analysts agree that what is happening is a political crisis being played out in the currency market — a reflection of the distrust of policymakers' ability to deal with disturbingly large budget deficits and disturbing debt burdens, notably in Italy and Spain, and a fear of political instability in France and Britain.

The most troubling aspect of the fall

in European currencies against the mark, said Avinash Persaud, London-based analyst at J.P. Morgan & Co., is that the rates have dropped on astonishingly small volume, indicating speculators were not at work. The declines "were not driven by flows," he reported. "The flows were actually low."

Nor, Mr. Persaud added, was there any sign that the declines were driven by increased activity in the options or futures markets.

Nevertheless, the lira and the peseta ended the week at record lows against the mark, with the lira at 1121.20 per mark, and the peseta at 88.10. The French franc, at 3.51 per mark, was 1 percent above its all-time low, and sterling, at 2.32 DM, hovered 0.6 percent above its low.

What is more, the peseta was a mere 4.3 percent away from the floor rate of 91.91 per mark. The outer limits of exchange rates have never been tested since the range was widened to 15 percent from the previous 2.25 percent

in the wake of the 1993 crisis in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. The enlarged trading band was intended to eliminate the danger of renewed crises that had forced London and Rome to withdraw their currencies from the fixed exchange rate system.

A test of the 15 percent range "would be a blow to policymakers," John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York said. It would mean "markets are challenging policymakers to manipulate events without fundamental policy reforms," he added.

For Mr. Persaud, there are two troubling aspects to the current situation: the relatively low volume of actual trading and the absence of any tension in money-market rates. Normally, short-term interest rates of currencies under attack are pushed up as speculators borrow money to sell for the strong currency.

"It says that money is not fleeing the weak currencies," he said, "but rather

that the market is revaluing the Deutsche mark." This is a significant distinction, he added, because it means that "the revaluation may not be short-lived, it likely will persist and there's not much central banks can do about it."

Traditionally, central banks have been able to thwart speculation by purchasing their own, weakening currencies and by raising short-term interest rates to punitive levels, making it too expensive to go short.

Money market rates are virtually unchanged on the week in Spain, France and Britain. Three-month rates have risen in Italy, but not by as much as the Bank of Italy's 0.75 percentage point rate increase Tuesday. Government bond prices are virtually stable, except in Italy where yields on 10-year paper rose a quarter of a point — hardly surprising given the increase in the bank rate.

Equity prices declined, but not dramatically — down 0.2 percent in London, 0.3 percent in Madrid, 1 percent

in Paris and nearly 5 percent in Milan. A similar decoupling is also evident in the United States, where the dollar has fallen 1.3 percent against the mark while stock and bond prices rose.

The basic worry, said Andres Drobny at CS First Boston in London, is that the present weakness in currency values could trigger an increase in trading activity fueled by a flight of capital. That could ignite a vicious cycle of rising inflation feeding additional currency weakness.

The lira, nearly halved in value since the 1992 crisis, is already "vastly undervalued," Brendan Brown of Mitsubishi International Finance in London asserted, and a further decline, which would give a boost to an already strained export industry, could only fuel inflation.

Italy's interest-rate increase did nothing to help the lira and — by raising the cost of domestic debt —

See CURRENCY, Page 13

WTO Field Stays the Same
U.S. and Europe Push Their Candidates

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European officials stepped up their campaign to name the first permanent head of the World Trade Organization after American leaders denied over the weekend that Washington was seeking new candidates to unblock a three-way deadlock for the post.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown denied Sunday a New York Times report that the United States was looking for a graceful way to abandon its favored candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the former Mexican president.

"We think he's the best candidate," Mr. Brown said. "We continue to hope that he will become the president of the WTO."

Vice President Al Gore said Saturday that Washington was not seeking new candidates, publicly repudiating the American ambassador to the WTO, Booth Gardner, who had made such a suggestion in Geneva last week. Mr. Gore and Mr. Brown were in Brussels

for a Group of Seven conference on the so-called information superhighway.

European Union officials said they believed the differing U.S. statements reflected divisions in Washington over how to break the deadlock. Moreover, they said, the affirmation of the current field of candidates could only help Europe's choice, Renato Ruggiero, and indicate a U.S. readiness to compromise.

Jacques Santer, the president of the European Commission, said Saturday that it was "imperative" for the credibility of the WTO to agree upon a candidate by March 15.

Mr. Ruggiero, a former Italian trade minister, topped a WTO poll last week with the support of 37 nations, including those of the European Union and its allies in the Third World. Mr. Salinas, whose candidacy has crashed along with the Mexican peso, had the support of 28 nations, while Kim Chul Su, a former South Korean trade minister, was backed by 29 nations, mainly in Asia.

—TOM BUERKLE

G-7 Accepts Deregulation
In Information Revolution

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The seven leading industrial countries agreed Sunday on the need to speed up the pace of telecommunications deregulation to unleash a global information revolution that will change the way people live, work and play.

After a two-day meeting of corporate leaders and government ministers, the Group of Seven enshrined the basic idea that private-sector companies competing freely across borders would usher in the multimedia future, bringing interactive television to millions of consumers and making high-quality education and health care available to people even in remote corners of the globe.

"The information society will be achieved if we release the forces of the market," said Martin Bangemann, the European Union's industry commissioner. Issues of cultural and technological domination, widely feared in Europe, lurked just below the surface throughout the meeting, but ministers and industrialists alike agreed to skirt them because of an overriding imperative — competitiveness.

As Stuart Eizenstat, the U.S. ambassador to the Union put it, "Those who don't move quickly are going to be left behind hopelessly."

The deregulation drive received a strong push from Vice President Al Gore, who announced that Washington would

abolish by the end of this year an effective 20 percent limit on foreign ownership of American telecommunications companies for countries that reciprocate.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown said the aim was to achieve an international accord to open up telephone competition by the middle of next year, the target set by members of the World Trade Organization for concluding a general agreement on trade in services. That implied that Europe would open up its telecommunications market in 1996, instead of the current 1998 target for most EU nations.

The form of the announcement, made at a Saturday luncheon speech with no advance preparation, was "very unconventional," said Günter Rexrodt, Germany's economics minister. European officials said the details needed to be fleshed out, and they expressed concern that Washington was reserving the right to decide by itself what foreign markets were open.

But Mr. Rexrodt welcomed the initiative, as did José Rossi, France's industry minister, who termed it "very positive."

"It's going to put pressure on the Germans and Belgians and so on," Alan Donnelly, a British member of the European Parliament, said. "It's going to help us liberalize our telecommunications."

U.S. officials would not say how the reciprocity initiative would affect a plan by Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom to invest \$4.2 billion in Sprint

Corp., as they seek to form an alliance with the U.S. company.

As expected, the ministers endorsed eight principles for building a global information infrastructure, although the wording revealed lingering differences.

The leading principle was competition, which the ministers agreed should be "dynamic."

Mr. Rossi, who with other Europeans had argued for "fair" competition, said that some of the deregulatory rules were excessive and that competition rules needed to guard against "abuse of dominant market position."

To Washington, that is code for putting a brake on U.S. industry leadership. Mr. Brown, who had fought for "free" competition, was asked what "dynamic" meant. "It's a lot of competition, and it's real competition," he said.

But what looked like the biggest dispute only a month ago — proposals to tighten European quotas on television programming imports — proved no dispute at all.

Mr. Rossi said the debate over cultural diversity on the information superhighway was "extremely positive."

The ministers also approved 11 pilot projects, ranging from electronic libraries and museums to on-line global health care.

Separately, a group of nearly 50 leading technology chief executives who pressed the deregulation message at the start of the conference, agreed to propose follow-up measures for the July meeting of Group of Seven.

Germany Labor Unrest Spreading

Reuters

BONN — The first metalworking strike in Western Germany in 11 years entered its third day Sunday, as financial-sector workers also threatened action unless their pay demands were met.

White-collar unions have been spurred by the demands of the 3 million-strong IG Metall, the biggest trade union in the Western world, for a 6 percent pay raise.

Financial-sector unions made clear Sunday that they took IG Metall's action as encouragement for their own demand for a 6 percent pay increase. Banking and insurance employers have offered 2 percent.

"If employers want to avoid the escalation we've seen in the engineering industry," the leader of one union, Klaus Carlin, said, "they should make an offer that reflects the above-average

performance of the financial-service sector."

Gerhard Renner, chief negotiator for the DAG white-collar employees union, said it would call token walkouts this week unless employers improved their offer.

IG Metall pickets continued at the gates of selected companies in the southern state of Bavaria. The metalworking employers' federation, Gesamtmetall, has refused to make any pay offer until the union agrees to discuss cutting costs. Its chairman, Hans-Joachim Gottschol, wrote to members that 40 percent of companies in the sector posted losses last year.

The federation was not seeking a pay freeze, he said, but "an economically defensible result."

A crack developed in the employers' front when Carlin's Danm, chief executive of the appliance maker AEG Hausgeräte GmbH, said he was considering reaching a deal with his workers.

Mexico Set
To Recast
Its Budget

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Signs of stampeding inflation and impending recession have forced the Mexican government to concede that its original stabilization plan has failed, in large part because the United States took so long to help Mexico, and that a new, tougher plan of budget cuts and tax increases is expected to be announced this week.

Although President Ernesto Zedillo has been busy since the \$20 billion American rescue plan finally was signed on Tuesday optimistically telling Mexicans the crisis was under control, his top financial advisers have been busy drafting a darkly realistic new rescue plan that acknowledges more than ever the chances of a recession and shows Mexico stepping further into the inflationary whirlpool of rapidly rising wages and prices it had vowed to avoid.

In drafts of the new plan, the Mexican economy registers zero growth, or even negative growth — in essence recession — during 1995. Inflation is estimated at around double the original 19 percent, the peso settles at between 5 and 5.5 to the dollar instead of 4.5, and prices and taxes have to be increased sharply to achieve the budget surplus that U.S. officials demanded as one condition for signing a \$20 billion rescue package last Tuesday.

The plan also veers away from the kind of social pact among government, labor and business that characterized the first one, announced on Jan. 3. Instead of trying to control wages and prices with voluntary agreements that have so far failed to hold the line, officials said, the government will use orthodox methods.

Chicago Notebook

Korea Firm Watches Its Zenith Stake Get Diluted

Zenith Electronics Corp. has had its ups and downs in recent months, but one thing that has gone straight down is LG Business Group's stake in the last American television maker, which is based in Glenview, Illinois.

LG, the sprawling South Korean conglomerate formerly known as Lucky-Goldstar Group, bought 1.45 million Zenith shares in 1991, helping the company stave off a hostile takeover. By the following year, it was unclear why anybody would have fought for Zenith, which barely skirted bankruptcy with the aid of its bankers.

Zenith's problems were partly caused by LG's Goldstar Co., which along with other Korean and Taiwanese television makers essentially pushed the higher-cost U.S. companies out of the business. They pushed LG's Goldstar, which transferred much of its manufacturing to Mexico. That move and a decision to focus on television, videocassette recorders and cable decoders allowed it to cut costs, and it survived long enough to reap the advantages of its technological advantage in large-screen televisions.

In the third quarter of 1994, Zenith was profitable for the first time in three years, with earnings of \$9.4 million, largely reflecting the growing American taste for large-screen televisions that are the preferred receivers for the burgeoning number of premium channels carried on cable and satellite systems. But one reason for the popularity of sets with screens of 25 inches (640 millimeters) and larger is that the costs are falling, with prices below \$300 for some models. At the end of 1994, Zenith had a fourth-quarter loss of \$3.3 million and its seventh straight annual deficit, \$14.2 million, but that was an improvement from the \$97 million shortfall of 1993. Sales last year rose 20 percent, to \$1.47 billion, showing that people were buying what Zenith was selling.

To pare its debts, Zenith has been placing new stock with big shareholders, which has had the effect of reducing Goldstar's stake, since the Korean company has not taken up any of the

new equity. Late last year, Goldstar's 1.45 million shares made up a 3.2 percent stake of the 45 million outstanding shares, but in December, Zenith filed a shelf registration to sell an additional 6.5 million shares.

Goldstar executives in New Jersey refused to return repeated phone calls seeking comment on the dwindling stake, and a Zenith spokesman would say only that the two companies maintained an "ongoing" relationship that had existed before the Korean company's investment.

John Maack is a fund manager at Crabbe Maack Group, which has been Zenith's biggest shareholder, with a stake of more than 6 percent late last year. His guess is that Goldstar is mostly interested in Zenith's work with high-definition television. According to Mr. Maack, Goldstar is saying, "Even though we don't have HDTV, we're in the HDTV race."

Indeed, in its advertising, Goldstar has cited its alliance with Zenith and their work on high-definition television, a technology that for the past decade has held lots of promise but made little money. Some people think this will change because of multimedia, the marriage of computers, telephones and televisions, which may actually require the superior resolution offered by HDTV. To the dismay of many companies that invested in the technology, large-screen televisions used for viewing conventional programs and movies can get by on less expensive conventional systems.

Zenith is well positioned for HDTV. It is a member of what is called the Grand Alliance, a group that also includes AT&T Corp., General Instrument Corp., Philips Electronics NV, Thomson SA and SRI International's David Saroff Research Center, which does commercial research in video and imaging. The alliance has been working with the Federal Communications Commission to set HDTV standards. At the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas last month, AT&T unveiled a set-top computer box and remote control that will link television sets to

interactive services. Zenith plans to sell televisions equipped with the device next year.

One reason that Goldstar ought to be especially interested in its alliance with Zenith, Mr. Maack said, is that once a household is linked to an on-line television service, movies can be digitally ordered and downloaded. "You don't even need a VCR," he said, and videocassette recorders are one of Goldstar's products. In fact, Goldstar currently makes the VCRs sold under Zenith's name.

Illinois Losing Largesse?

With the new, Republican-dominated Congress taking office, Illinois is likely to lose some federal largesse because of the fall of Representative Dan Rostenkowski, who was one of the most powerful Democrats in Washington.

"I've done what I've done for 25 years," he told the Chicago Tribune, "bringing projects home, doing good things. I wrote good law."

Mr. Rostenkowski was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee from 1981 until May of last year, when he was named in a federal indictment that alleged he misused public funds. During his tenure as head of that tax-writing panel, he has been credited with steering tens of millions of dollars in federal money to the Chicago area each year. Michael P. Flanagan, who defeated Mr. Rostenkowski, said he too would bring money to Chicago, pointing out he would be a member of the party in power.

But Mr. Flanagan is not Mr. Rostenkowski, noted Rich Ciccarone, head municipal bond trader at Kemper Securities Corp., Phillips Electric International's David Saroff Research Center, which does commercial research in video and imaging. The alliance has been working with the Federal Communications Commission to set HDTV standards. At the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas last month, AT&T unveiled a set-top computer box and remote control that will link television sets to

buildings were likely to be the biggest losers for the city and state.

Face Lifts for Malls

Buildings of another kind have been losing face all around America. Shopping centers born of the post-World War II boom are aging, and some of them have never been renovated. Meanwhile, construction of new malls is problematic because of saturated markets, financial problems at retailers and capital constraints.

Against this backdrop, renovation is becoming a popular option for shopping centers that need face lifts. Homart Development Co., a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck & Co. that has survived the Chicago-based retailer's recent string of divestitures, is one of the largest U.S. shopping-center developers, and it is participating in the renovation trend.

A recent Homart project was the refurbishment of Natick Mall, near Boston, which reopened in October. Joe Larsen, Homart's executive vice president for asset management, said the \$300 million project had drawn five British retailers. Joining the Body Shop, French Connection and Brooks Brothers are the clothing retailers Next and Monsoon. The latter is making its U.S. debut, while the Natick store is Monsoon's fourth in America.

Mr. Larsen said sales at the refurbished complex were expected to run four to five times above previous levels before it closed. The Natick project was also unusual, he said, because it involved the purchase and closing of a nearby, competing shopping center.

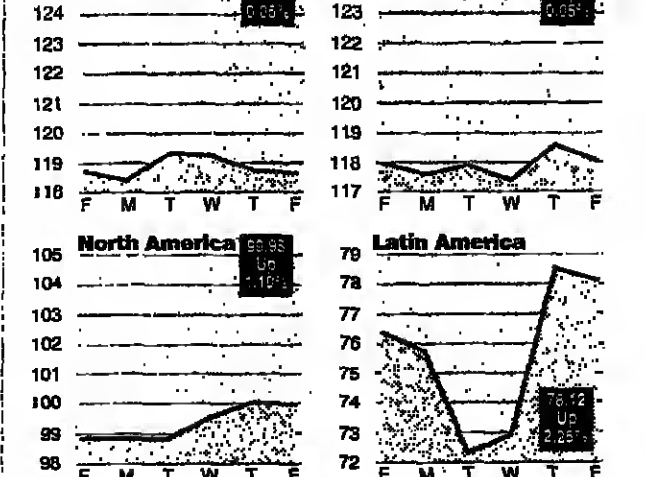
Homart often acquires equity in the malls it renovates, most of which contain Sears stores, and helps to run them. Although the unit has been unprofitable in recent years, reflecting weakness in the retail sector, it is approaching the break-even level and can withstand cyclical downturns with backing from Sears. That backing, however, might not be forthcoming if Sears succeeds in its new efforts to sell off Homart.

Mitchell Martin

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index, composed
of 280 internationally investable
stocks from 25 countries,
compiled by Bloomberg
Business News.

Week ending February 24,
daily closings.
Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close			
2/24/95	2/17/95	% change	
Energy	114.11	114.57	-0.40
Utilities	118.19	111.73	+1.31
Finance	110.74	110.55	+0.17
Services	108.66	106.46	+0.19
Capital Goods	110.88	110.51	+0.24
Raw Materials	131.21	128.79	+1.86
Consumer Goods	105.43	104.50	+0.79
Miscellaneous	116.68	117.05	-0.65

The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 30 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates			
	\$	DM	Yen
Australia	1.027	2.210	1.000
Belgium	3.36	4.375	36.36
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	1.00	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thailand	1.00	1.00	1.00
US	1.00	1.00	1.00
Venezuela	1.00	1.00	1.00

Other Dollar Values			
	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Argentine peso	1.00	1.00	1.00
Australian \$	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian \$	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chinese yuan	1.00	1.00	1.00
Czech koruna	1.00	1.00	1.00
Danish krone	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deutsche mark	1.00	1.00	1.00
French franc	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italian lira	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese yen	1.00	1.00	1.00
South African rand	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Korean won	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swedish krona	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss franc	1.00	1.00	1.00
Taiwan dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thai baht	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK pound	1.00	1.00	1.00
Venezuelan bolivar	1.00	1.00	1.00

Forward Rates			
	30-day	60-day	90-day
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	1.00	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thailand	1.00	1.00	1.00
US	1.00	1.00	1.00
Venezuela	1.00	1.00	1.00

Sources: JPMorgan Bank (Amsterdam), Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt), Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan), Credit Agricole (Paris), Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto), IMF (ISOR). Other data from Bloomberg Reuters and AP.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 24.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Dr	Yr	100	High	Low	Chg	Dr	Yr	100	High	Low	Chg
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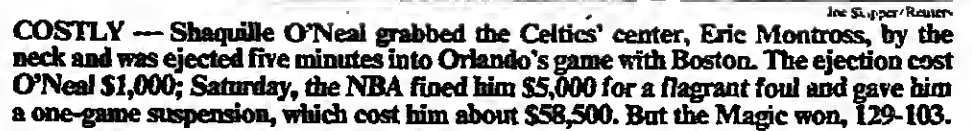
**10 Base
Walk On**

NASDAQ NASD

هكذا من الاصل

10 Baseball Players Walk Out and 1 In

"I more or less indicated to him that our statistics show that it truly was a very viable candidate," he said. (AP, NYT, WP)



Pittsburgh Drops Second Straight

The Islanders took the lead at 3:22 as McInnis, left alone in the slot, took Thomas's pass from the right boards and snapped a shot into the net.

pass in the slot, waited for Ulf Samuelsson to screen Young and then fired a wrist shot over the goalie's right shoulder.

Bruins 1, Nordiques 1: Jon Olsson's first goal of the season helped Boston to a tie with the Nordiques in Quebec.

After Icy Start, No. 1 Kansas Scorches No. 14 Missouri

minutes to win in Storrs, Connecticut. The victory guaranteed the Huskies at least a share of the Big East regular-season title with Villanova.

No. 13 Arizona 97, Oregon 5; Portland-bred Damon

Washington's winning jumper, Antonio McDyess had 21 for the Tide, including 16 in the second half. Dametri Hill led Florida with 21 points.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET[illegible]

Stocks										Bonds										Commodities										Futures									
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle	Yield	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle	Yield	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle	Yield	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle	Yield
AAVE	120.50	+1.20	15000	119.30	121.50	118.50	120.50	120.50	12.50%	AAVE	120.50	+1.20	15000	119.30	121.50	118.50	120.50	120.50	12.50%	AAVE	120.50	+1.20	15000	119.30	121.50	118.50	120.50	120.50	12.50%	AAVE	120.50	+1.20	15000	119.30	121.50	118.50	120.50	120.50	12.50%



Gerald McClellan grimaced in his corner moments before collapsing, then was taken from London Arena on a stretcher. The surgeon said quick medical aid probably saved the boxer's life, but he may be disabled.

U.S. Boxer McClellan Given '50-50 Chance'

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The American boxer Gerald McClellan was in very critical condition and on a life support system Sunday after undergoing brain surgery in which a neurosurgeon removed a blood clot inflicted by a punishing title fight against the world super middleweight champion, Nigel Benn.

Although the 27-year-old McClellan had a "better than 50-50" chance of surviving, said Dr. John Sutcliffe, who performed the lengthy operation at Royal London Hospital, the next 48 hours were crucial and McClellan could be disabled.

One thing was certain. Sut-

Blood Clot on Brain Is Removed After Bout; Winner Benn Released From London Hospital

cliffe said: "His career as a boxer is finished."

McClellan's brain, the surgeon said, "was quite swollen, how we would expect a brain to look after it's been punched" for 10 rounds.

The 31-year-old Benn, himself knocked down twice before knocking out McClellan in the 10th round Saturday night, collapsed in his dressing room at London Arena and was rushed to the same hospital. He was released early Sunday morning.

"Mr. Benn has checked over thoroughly and appears to be

well," a hospital statement read. "After any percussive to the brain it is important for the patient to be watched carefully. This will be the case with Mr. Benn and obviously if he has any problems he will be followed up immediately."

The director general of the British Safety Council, James Tye, said he would revive calls to ban boxing.

"I'm a little bit horrified because right from the beginning of the fight there wasn't much boxing about it," he said. "Really, it was one bloke trying

to injure the other bloke's brain. People don't understand this but what's really happening with boxing, the brain is like a blancmange."

A blancmange is a rubbery pudding.

"Every time this evening, and hundreds of times it occurred, the blow is struck, the brain cracks against the inside of the hard skull, and it has the effect of numbing the brain or causing permanent brain damage," Tye said. "All kinds of changes have been made but really the answer is to ban it."

Though McClellan was the challenger, his enormous power had made him the favorite to unseat Benn, the World Boxing Council champion. Born in Freeport, Illinois, and trained in Detroit, McClellan had won 21 consecutive fights. He had finished his last three WBC middleweight title bouts in the first round before moving up in weight to meet Benn.

"I get a greater buzz from a knockout than I do from sex, he said before the fight. "Getting the power on, watching an opponent fall. There isn't another experience to compare with it."

Within 35 seconds of the opening bell he was knocking Benn out of the ring. The British champion woefully climbed back through the ropes and, by the end of the round, had landed a left hook that revived the loud hopes of the full house 12,500 strong.

In spite of the challenger's strength, his better senses of balance and poise, he was fighting against too many opponents. The British heavyweight contender, Frank Bruno, stood at the ropes for much of the fight, thumping his fist on the ring floor and shouting encouragement for Benn. Sitting beside Bruno was the more famous Don King, the American promoter who had escorted McClellan overseas, and he was roused to stand and shout on his man. Lumps and cuts formed under the lights and the noise as the fighters attained and maintained a blistering, theatrical pace, and at times it might have seemed as though the only person not standing was Michael Watson, last knocked out in 1991 by Benn's rival, Chris Eubank, and sitting ringside now in a wheelchair.

"Watson had a similar type of blood clot in the same space inside the head," Dr. Sutcliffe would say before operating on McClellan.

The fight appeared to have grown even when McClellan knocked down Benn again in the eighth. But McClellan was clearly exhausted, having never fought past eight rounds, and somehow Benn survived to the ninth, when he lunged and appeared to head-butt McClellan. The challenger sagged to one knee, hinking in pain.

Benn knocked him to his knees again to start the 10th. McClellan took his time rising, watching the referee count, blinking. At 1 minute, 46 seconds of the 10th, Benn landed a right uppercut and McClellan knelt in pain for the last time, near the ropes where King leaned forward and shouted in McClellan's ear to stand up and fight. But McClellan was concentrating on the French referee, Alfred Azaro, crouching and counting before him. After the count of 10, McClellan stood and walked away from King to his corner.

There was no stool waiting him for there so he sat in the ring, propped up against the turnbuckle and appeared to go to sleep. A crew of medics laid him gently on the floor for the first time that night. In present understanding of these fighters, an anesthetic had been arranged, and he gave oxygen to McClellan as a brace was being wrapped around his neck.

On the other side of the ring, Benn was shouting down questions from a British TV reporter. He thanked his hypnotist for convincing him he would win, and he criticized all those who had doubted him.

"You made a believer out of me," King said, and Benn was clearly surprised to see the symbol of American power and money in his corner. But Benn had won and King was merely consoling with the winner, the future money-maker, as an announcement was heard asking the crowd to clear a path for the loser's stretcher to leave the ring.

In Track, the Clock Is Always Ticking

International Herald Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, England — The moment Ellen van Langen won the Olympic 800-meter gold medal in Barcelona, you felt as if you'd known her forever. Was it really two and a half years ago? She jumped and jumped involuntarily, utterly happily, and how many strangers have that gift to make you happy for them? The whole world won with her.

She reappeared here Saturday for an indoor meeting, the KP Invitation. Her hair seemed darker, shorter? It really had been that long since her last major victory. Two and a half years.

"I was injured in winter training after the Olympics," she said. "Then it went on and on—injury, recovery, injury. My hamstring and Achilles, mostly."

She had already recovered from one Achilles' injury, in 1991 and when she won in Barcelona, she nods in agreement, she thought there would be no stopping her. Now she is 29, getting old or still young enough, depending how you look at it—she thinks she is young enough—but already the reigning Olympic champion has been surpassed by Maria Mutola, a 22-year-old from Mozambique who won at the world championships last year in van Langen's absence.

"I hate not to be there," van Langen

said. For her it's like being in love from afar.

She used to run naturally, freely, but when her hamstring ruptured before last summer's European championships, all the joy finally turned against her. That is what had become of her Olympic celebration.

"I was depressed, but then I thought, what do I want?" she said. "I like running so much that I want more."

When she is competing as she was Saturday, she doesn't think about being hurt, and those few laps bring the same bolt of innocence as years ago. This time, she decided to go at 600 meters and nothing seemed to change in her while the others behind her stiffened, fighting themselves, but for that moment of carefree victory in 2:01.79 she paid by focusing constantly on her debt of injuries. She recently spent four weeks training in South Africa—while her native Netherlands was being flooded, so that was good timing—and she has been healthy now for more than six months.

"Like this week I wanted to do 10 sprints of 150 meters, but the wind was blowing very, very hard," she said. "I probably would have chosen to run with the wind, but then I knew the next day my hamstrings would be sore. So I changed to running against the wind. That was not so much fun."

She accepted this award and soon the infield lanes were cleared like a royal carpet being unfurled for Linford Christie. He is 34, and never seems to be injured. "That's not true," he said; he has a bad back, and last year his hamstring caused

problems, but those things rarely seem to drag on him.

The whole world seems to be waiting for a sign of his breakdown, because he is the first of his kind at 34. Of course, one reason for his running so well is because he is 34. Not 10 days earlier he was setting an indoor world record in the 200 meters. He will be the favorite in the 60 meters next month in Barcelona at the indoor world championships, revealing Saturday that he will indeed compete for the only major prize he has yet to win.

"I know my body," he said. "As soon as my body tells me to cool down, I cool down. With these youngsters—youthsters?—they're trying to do so many different things. I do quality, not quantity. They are trying to do both."

He failed to win the 60 meters here by one one-hundredth of a second. One percent of that instant amounted to a lifetime's achievement for the man who beat him in 6.54 seconds, fellow Briton Darren Braithwaite, who is 26 years old. A slow start by Christie turned into the greatest day of Darren Braithwaite's career.

"I just told myself enough is enough, this year I'm really going for it," he said; and then he lapsed into the story of his life: "I had a lot of years where I'd run a personal best, and then an injury sets you back."

He doesn't seem so old, thanks to Christie. But there is a mistake in thinking that one old man has turned the clock back for all. He's only shown the youngsters what can be done. It's for them to realize how.

SIDELINES

Krajicek Gets Back at Stich

STUTTGART (AP)—Unseeded Richard Krajicek squandered a two-set lead and three match points Sunday before recovering to upset Michael Stich, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-7 (6-8), 1-6, 6-3, and win the Eurocard Open.

Krajicek thus avenged a bitter five-set loss to Stich in the final of the same event in 1993, when an umpire's error delivered the victory to Stich. This time, there was no controversy, only inconsistent play by both men.

No. 2-ranked Andre Agassi lost his first match of 1995 on Saturday night, falling to Thomas Enqvist of Sweden, 7-6 (7-5), 5-7, 6-2, in the semifinals of the Comcast U.S. Indoor. That kept Agassi about 700 points behind No. 1 Pete Sampras, who was upset by Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands in an earlier round. Haarhuis lost to Michael Chang, 6-2, 6-0, in the semifinals.

America3 Loses Its Last Race

SAN DIEGO (AP)—America3, once the fastest yacht in the America's Cup competition, sailed its last race Friday as its historic women's crew lost to Stars & Stripes by 1 minute, 52 seconds to end the third round-robin of the defender trials.

America3, which won the 1992 America's Cup with a male crew, will be replaced by USA-43. The new yacht will be christened on Wednesday and make its debut Thursday against Stars & Stripes to open round-robin four.

Stars & Stripes is tied Young America for the lead in the Citizen Cup with 25 points apiece.

For the Record

Darius Kasparaitis, the New York Islanders' defenseman, will miss the rest of the NHL season with a torn anterior cruciate ligament of his right knee, the club announced.

Jim Jackson of the Dallas Mavericks, the NBA's highest-scoring guard and fifth-best overall, said he does not expect to play again this season after severely spraining and partially dislocating his left ankle in Friday night's game.

Michael Dean Perry, a five-time Pro Bowl player, and fellow defensive tackle James Jones were signed by the Denver Broncos. Both were unrestricted free agents who played for the Cleveland Browns last season.

Quotable

Ernie Banks on major league baseball's problems: "You just have to be patient. Spending 30 years with the Cubs, I learned to be patient."

Southern Africa Captures Dunhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Nick Price capitalized on a final-hole error by Greg Norman to win a 1-up victory Sunday that helped Southern Africa defeat Australasia in the inaugural Alfred Dunhill Challenge, the southern hemisphere version of the Ryder Cup.

David Frost and Mark McNulty also won singles matches on the final day while Hendrik Bohrmann, Tony Johnstone and Fulton Allen gained ties to give Southern Africa, comprising players from South Africa and Zimbabwe, a total of 13 of the 25 points available.

Leading by 9.5 to 6.5 after two days of best-ball and foursome rounds, Southern Africa needed 3.5 points out of nine match-play singles to beat the side drawn from Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Price, the Zimbabwean ranked No. 1 in the world, and Norman, from Australia, played erratically. Tied after 17 holes, with a generous gesture on the 16th when both conceded to the other medium-length putts for par, Price played a par 4 on the 18th while Norman dubbed his second shot from the rough and missed his par attempt from the fringe.

Frost, a South African familiar with the 7,077-yard, par-72 Houghton Golf Club course, got six birdies in 13 holes to crush Wayne Grady of Australia.

In Valencia, Spain, Robert Karlsson shot a final round of par 72 in the Mediterranean Open for his first European Tour victory.

He led from start to finish after a course record 64 in the first round. He beat Sam Torrance of Scotland, Miguel Angel Jimenez of Spain and fellow Swedes Jarmo Sandelin and Anders Forsbrand by three shots.

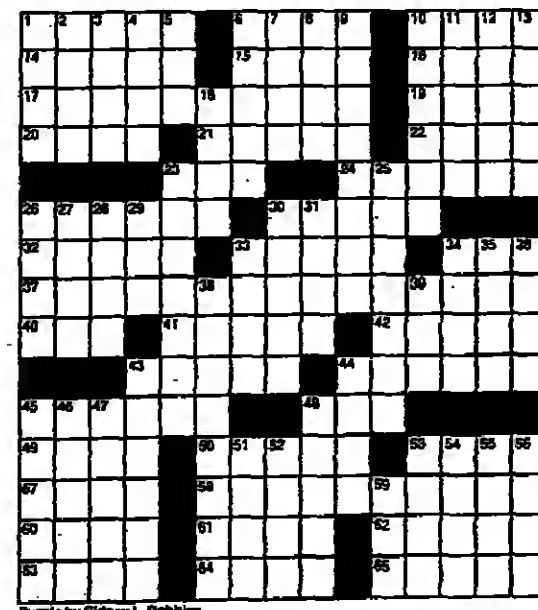
Kenny Perry rolled in a 40-foot (12-meter) birdie putt on No. 18 to take a one-shot lead over Corey Pavin into the final round of the Nissan Open in Los Angeles.

Perry, coming off a victory in the Bob Hope Desert Classic last week and a record-tying round at Riviera Country Club the previous day, shot a 3-under-par 68 to go to 13-under-par as he tried for two in a row.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Mosquito marks
6 It might be arched
10 Talks gangsta-style
14 "The Tempest" spirit
15 Country path
16 Dutch cheese
17 Pirates' flag

DOWN
1 — California
2 Collar straightener
3 Pinball no-no
4 Slippery fish
5 On the (turn) (turn)
6 Lumps
7 Fury
8 Change for a five
9 — of London (1935 film)
10 Playtime
11 Grow-up
12 Analyze grammatically
13 Libel
14 Kitchen, a.g.
15 Rigging rope
16 In generous amounts
17 Amulet
18 Son of Seth
19 Bathroom feature
20 The sun
21 Glow-d
22 Cause of beach erosion
23 Lampblack
24 Use a letter opener
25 Sit
26 Overwhelmed
27 Generous drink serving
28 Mauna —
29 Ask, ask, ask
30 Like Lindbergh's flight
31 Mince
32 Fork prong
33 Healed it
34 Joker
35 Money drawers
36 Roman "tiddler"
37 "Oh, woe!"
38 Mount pouch
39 Mince
40 Fork prong
41 Healed it
42 Joker



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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 24

STRAIGHT CROPOST
QUIZSHOW REAPER
UNPOLITE INDUCE
INONE HATED LON
DTS SEEKER YEND
SETH LASS WINOY
SEABED SWEETS
LAIN RAIN
CAUTION BORNEO
BOSON ICON ASPS
ANEW FLANGE PEA
RTE YIELD AMONG
GETTER MASSUSE
EXHALE EGRESSES
STEEPS DEADHEAT

UNISYS

Sumo Champ Has Big Plans

Sumo grand champion Takanohana announcing his engagement in Tokyo to Keiko Kono, 30, a free-lance television announcer. Takanohana, at the age of 22, gained the highest title of yokozuna in November after winning two consecutive tournaments. In November 1992, he became engaged to Rie Miyazawa, a young actress. But that relationship was ended three months later amid speculation that Takanohana had found Miyazawa unfit for the tradition-bound world of sumo.



LANGUAGE

Such Is Life in the O.J. Courtroom

By William Safire
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "This case is about a rush to judgment," the defense counsel, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., told the jury in the O.J. Simpson trial, and repeated the phrase twice to drive it home.

The term was the title of a 1966 book by Mark Lane, among the first to suggest a conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination, and has been used ever since to describe hasty assumptions.

It may be rushing to judgment on the language used at the trial transfusing so many viewers, but there seems to be a widespread use of the fuzzy *kinda-sorta*. "These opening statements are normally given by attorneys," said Judge Lance Ito, "to sort of give you an overall view of the evidence." Describing some guest housing units, the prosecutor, Marcia Clark, said: "It's *kind of* like one long building." Ronald Shipp, a former police officer, reported that Simpson "kind of jokingly said, '... I've had some dreams of killing her.'"

Kind of and *sort of* are adverbials. The British grammarian Sir Randolph Quirk has identified these terms, in informal speech, as "down-toners" for adjectives and adverbs, "ways to tone down the force of the words that follow." The informality of expressions used on both sides of the bar, the lexicographer Anne Soukhovits adds, "not to mention pervasive use of the non-standard adverb *like*, simply points up the stress factors inherent in a trial."

Shipp also testified that he turned down financial offers for his story: "I personally thought it was a good money that I didn't want any part of." The term *good money* dates to 1535 and has at least two senses: "funds paid for a wrongful death" and the more familiar "payment gained from another's death."

This phrase comes from the 30 pieces of silver paid to Judas for the betrayal of Jesus before the Crucifixion. In 1535, the Coverdale translation of the New Testament used the term: *in Matthew 27:6*, when Judas tried to return the silver pieces to the treasury, the officials said: "It is not lawful to put them in to the Gods chest for it is *blood money*."

When the trial started, Ito explained to the jury about frequent trial interruptions: "If we have to take an unscheduled break, *that's* life in the big city." His expression builds on *that's* life, a 1924 acceptance of reality based on a 1796 expression of resignation, *such is* life. The use of *big city* is an Americanism introduced in 1909

by William Sydney Porter, writing under his pseudonym, O. Henry: "The *big city* is like a mother's knee to many who have strayed far and found the roads rough beneath their uncertain feet." That comforting simile has turned around, with *that's* life in the big city as a metaphor for anticipating disturbance, interruption or discomfort.

The judge also warned jurors about not discussing trial events among themselves, adding: "You're not to discuss what goes on at *sidebar*." Before the Simpson case, that term was more familiar in journalism than law; a *sidebar*, since the 1940s, has referred to any short piece that accompanies the main news article, like a profile of the judge or a feature on Mezzaluna (that Los Angeles restaurant where Ronald Goldman worked takes its name from the Italian for "half-moon").

As the legal term for a discussion area near the judge's bench, *sidebar* was first used in the early 1700s for a bar in the Outer Parliament House in Edinburgh. In 1795, Edmund Burke explained the purpose of this spreading courtroom term: "The criminal will climb from the dock to the *side-bar*, and take his place... with the counsel."

Christopher Darden, assisting in the prosecution, complained of the technology used in court. When a videotape of Simpson and his in-laws was shown, Darden looked at the equipment and marveled: "All this stuff is space-age stuff, and no *slo-mo*!" As an adjective for "modern, up-to-the-minute," *space-age* marks its 50th anniversary next year. More recent is *slo-mo*, a reduplication formed by clipping "slow motion," for the button that allows a videotape to be advanced at a slower speed. The clipped form first appeared in The Washington Post in 1978: "I realize that a videotape *slo-mo* replay is to our advantage."

On the final page of his instant best-seller, ghosted by Lawrence Sanders, Simpson comes up with a simple error and a skilled allusion in one: "I have been totally unjudgmental of people all my life." The word *judgmental*, usually dismissed in dictionaries as merely the adjectival form of *judgment*, has gained a meaning all its own: "severely critical, censorious, unforgiving," with an overnote of "not objective." In 1952, it gained a prefix: *non-*, not *un-*, as Simpson wrote. To be *nonjudgmental* is to be "neutral, dispassionate, impartial," with a connotation of "forgiving." That sense probably stems from Matthew 7:1: "Judge not, that ye be not judged," a point that the Simpson defense would surely like to make.

New York Times Service

Comédie-Française: Welding New to Old

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — After 10 months of touring the provinces while its traditional home underwent a \$12 million face-lift, the Comédie-Française returned to the stage of the Salle Richelieu in Paris last month, eager to demonstrate that it could hold its own in the highly competitive world of French theater today.

But it is not proving easy. In its search for a new identity, the 315-year-old troupe has opened its doors to outside directors as well as to works by contemporary playwrights. Yet even if it wanted to, it would not dare turn its back on the French classical repertory that has long been its principal raison d'être.

So is there still an audience for works by Molière, Racine, Corneille, Beaumarchais and the like? This is one of the company's problems, but for a perhaps unexpected reason.

Today, these "greats" of the past are so popular and their plays so widely performed here that they are no longer automatically identified with the Comédie-Française.

The company's current version of Molière's "Dom Juan," directed by Jacques Lassalle, suggests that the Comédie-Française's lavish productions are still hard to beat. But this month alone Paris theaters could pick between three different productions of Beaumarchais's "Marriage of Figaro" outside the Comédie-Française. "We have lost our monopoly over the classical repertory," explained Jean-Pierre Miquel, the company's 55-year-old administrator. "Now everyone puts on Molière, Marivaux, Voltaire. On top of that, there is no longer a distinct Comédie-Française style. This season, we have 11 plays done by 11 different directors. Today, we are open to all aesthetic forms."

His formula for success is to mix modern and classical, but in the case of the classics, this means looking for plays that "we're forgetting because they are not performed." This year, along with contemporary works by Marguerite Duras and Jean-Claude Grumberg, he has chosen Racine's "Thebaïde" and "Bajazet," which have not been staged in France for decades.



"Occupe-toi d'Amélie" at the refurbished Comédie-Française.

He has also been able to expand the repertory because the Comédie-Française now also manages the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier. And he has decided to mix old and new at the two venues: Feydeau's farce "Occupe-toi d'Amélie" ("Look After Amélie") is on at the late 18th-century Salle Richelieu beside the Palais Royal; "Bajazet" will go to the more modern Vieux-Colombier on the Left Bank.

Yet it is too early to know whether Miquel, a director with extensive experience in both state-run and commercial theaters, can calm the storms that have shaken the Comédie-Française. Although he took over as administrator 18 months ago, the closure of the Salle Richelieu means this is his first full season, and the jury is still out on whether he can survive in the job.

Another shake-up at the top, though, is probably what the Com-

édie-Française least needs: Miquel is its fifth administrator in 12 years; each pointed it in a different direction, and each change disrupted the company. Jean Le Poulain and Antoine Vitez died in the job, and Jean-Pierre Vincent and Lassalle were not reappointed after three-year terms.

The most recent switch was the noisiest. In ousting Lassalle, whose idea of modernizing the company was to bring in foreign directors and put on new plays, the conservative government complained that the Comédie-Française had lost its way.

But much of the Paris theater world rose to his defense, while leftist critics harshly dismissed Miquel as a political appointee named to restore orthodoxy.

Yet if government and press in France display a proprietorial interest in the Comédie-Française, no one has a clearer claim to ownership than the

theater's permanent troupe, which, thanks to a statute signed by Napoleon in 1812, has a privileged voice in how things are managed. Indeed, administrators may come and go, but the troupe is the guardian of continuity.

The company's power structure is as complex as it is immutable. The administrator can choose the program and pick actors who become provisional members of the company. At present, there are 26 of these so-called *pensionnaires*. But the permanent members, or *sociétaires*, who number 34 today, must be consulted on the program and they alone decide which *pensionnaires* become *sociétaires*.

Being a *sociétaire* brings job security — Catherine Samie, the 63-year-old dean of the company, has been at the Comédie-Française since 1956 — and also jealously guarded perks.

Today, *pensionnaires* no longer have to address their seniors as *maestro* or step out of their path as they sweep through the carpeted corridors of the theater. But only *sociétaires* receive a share of the box-office take and they even decide among themselves how much each actor deserves.

"It's a unique arrangement, a private company inside a state enterprise," said Roland Bertin, a 64-year-old *sociétaire* who is playing Spanner in "Dom Juan." And, he conceded, when revenues slump, the *sociétaires* grow restless. "The administrator can be a dictator," he added, "but we can make his life hell."

Still, Bertin sees nothing new in the controversies surrounding the company. "The Comédie-Française is a grand dame, but she is also an old whore," he said cheerfully. "She has always been difficult, always admired, hated, respected, badly run. The problem today is the audiences. They're not educated. They don't understand Molière or Marivaux. I sometimes think I'm speaking a foreign language."

With a \$26 million state subsidy this year, the Comédie-Française is still the envy of many theaters around the globe. But with four other national theaters as well as hundreds of theater companies across France now competing for a share of the government's \$300 million theater budget, the Comédie-Française has also lost its privileged place at the trough.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe		Today		Tomorrow		Day After	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
London	52	48	55	45	58	48	55
Paris	50	46	53	43	56	46	53
Rome	54	50	57	47	60	50	57
Moscow	32	28	35	31	38	28	35
Stockholm	28	24	31	27	34	24	31
Oslo	26	22	29	25	32	22	29
Helsinki	24	20	27	23	30	20	27
Berlin	50	46	53	43	56	46	53
Frankfurt	48	44	51	41	54	44	51
Amsterdam	46	42	49	39	52	42	49
Brussels	44	40	47	37	50	40	47
Luxembourg	42	38	45	35	48	38	45
Geneva	40	36	43	33	46	36	43
Zurich	38	34	41	31	44	34	41
Basel	36	32	39	29	42	32	39
Lucerne	34	30	37	27	40	30	37
Sion	32	28	35	25	38	28	35
Chamonix	30	26	33	23	36	26	33
Annecy	28	24	31	21	34	24	31
Evian	26	22	29	19	32	22	29
Lausanne	24	20	27	17	30	20	27
Yverdon	22	18	25	15	28	18	25
Nyon	20	16	23	13	26	16	23
Vevey	18	14	21	11	24	14	21
Montreux	16	12	19	9	22	12	19
Stans	14	10	17	7	20	10	17
Thun	12	8	15	5	18	8	15
Interlaken	10	6	13	3	16	6	13
Grindelwald	8	4	11	1	14	4	11
Wengen	6	2	9	-1	12	2	9
Alpbach	4	0	7	-3	10	0	7
Flims	2	-2	5	-5	8	-2	5
Corvatsch	0	-4	3	-7	6	0	3
Obwalden	-2	-6	1	-9	4	-2	1
Uri	-4	-8	-1	-11	2	-4	-1
Schwyz	-6	-10	-3	-13	0	-6	-3
Valais	-8	-12	-5	-15	-2	-8	-5
Fribourg	-10	-14	-7	-17	-4	-10	-7
Neuchâtel	-12	-16	-9	-19	-6	-12	-9
Vaud	-14	-18	-11	-21	-8	-14	-11
Genève	-16	-20	-13	-23	-10	-16	-13
Lausanne	-18	-22	-15	-25	-12	-18	-15
Yverdon	-20	-24	-17	-27	-14	-20	-17
Nyon	-22	-26	-19	-29	-16	-22	-19
Vevey	-24	-28	-21	-31	-18	-24	-21
Montreux	-26	-30	-23	-33	-20	-26	-23
Stans	-28	-32	-25	-35	-22	-28	-25
Thun	-30	-34	-27	-37	-24	-30	-27
Interlaken	-32	-36	-29	-39	-26	-32	-29
Grindelwald	-34	-38	-31	-41	-28	-34	-31
Wengen	-36	-40	-33	-43	-30	-36	-33
Alpbach	-38	-42	-35	-45	-32	-38	-35
Flims	-40	-44	-37	-47	-34	-40	-37
Corvatsch	-42	-46	-39	-49	-36	-42	-39
Obwalden	-44	-48	-41	-51	-38	-44	-41
Uri	-46	-50	-43	-53	-40	-46	-43
Schwyz	-48	-52	-45	-55	-42	-48	-45
Valais	-50	-54	-47	-57	-44	-50	-47
Fribourg	-52	-56	-49	-59	-46	-52	-49
Neuchâtel	-54	-58	-51	-61	-48	-54	-51
Vaud	-56	-60	-53	-63	-50	-56	-53
Genève	-58	-62	-55	-65	-52	-58	-55
Lausanne	-60	-64	-57	-67	-54	-60	-57
Yverdon	-62	-66	-59	-69	-56	-62	-59
Nyon	-64	-68	-61	-71	-58	-64	-61
Vevey	-66	-70	-63	-73	-60	-66	-63
Montreux	-68	-72	-65	-75	-62	-68	-65
Stans	-70	-74	-67	-77	-64	-70	-67
Thun	-72	-76	-69	-79	-66	-72	-69
Interlaken	-74	-78	-71	-81	-68	-74	-71
Grindelwald	-76	-80	-73	-83	-70	-76	-73
Wengen	-78	-82	-75	-85	-72	-78	-75
Alpbach	-80	-84	-77	-87	-74	-80	-77
Flims	-82	-86	-79	-89	-76	-82	-79
Corvatsch	-84	-88	-81	-91	-78	-84	-81
Obwalden	-86	-90	-83	-93	-80	-86	-83
Uri	-88	-92	-85	-95	-82	-88	-85
Schwyz	-90	-94	-87	-97	-84	-90	-87
Valais	-92	-96	-89	-99	-86	-92	-89
Fribourg	-94	-98	-91	-101	-88	-94	-91
Neuchâtel	-96	-100	-93	-103	-90	-96	-93
Vaud	-98	-102	-95	-105	-92	-98	-95
Genève	-100	-104	-97	-107	-94	-100	-97
Lausanne	-102	-106	-99	-109	-96	-102	-99
Yverdon	-104	-108	-101	-111	-98	-104	-101
Nyon	-106	-110	-103	-113	-100	-106	-103
Vevey	-108	-112	-105	-115	-102	-108	-105
Montreux	-110	-114	-107	-117	-104	-110	-107
Stans	-112	-116	-109	-119	-106	-112	-109
Thun	-114	-118	-111	-121	-108	-114	-111
Interlaken	-116	-120	-113	-123	-110	-116	-113
Grindelwald	-118	-122	-115	-125	-112	-118	-115
Wengen	-120	-124	-117	-127	-114	-120	-117
Alpbach	-122	-126	-119	-129	-116	-122	-119
Flims	-124	-128	-121	-131	-118	-124	-121
Corvatsch	-126	-130	-123	-133	-120	-126	-123
Obwalden	-128	-132	-125	-135	-122	-128	-125
Uri	-130	-134	-127	-137	-124	-130	-127
Schwyz	-132	-136	-129	-139	-126	-132	-129
Valais	-134	-138	-131	-141	-128	-134	-131
Fribourg	-136	-140	-133	-143	-130	-136	-133
Neuchâtel	-138	-142	-135	-145	-132	-138	-135
Vaud	-140	-144	-137	-147	-134	-140	-137
Genève	-142	-146	-139	-149	-136	-142	-139
Lausanne	-144	-148	-141	-151	-138	-144	-141
Yverdon	-146	-150	-143	-153	-140	-146	-143
Nyon	-148	-152	-145	-155	-142	-148	-145
Vevey	-150	-154	-147	-157	-144	-150	-147
Montreux	-152	-156	-149	-159	-146	-152	-149
Stans	-154	-158	-151	-161	-148	-154	-151
Thun	-156	-160	-153	-163	-150	-156	-153
Interlaken	-158	-162	-155	-165	-152	-158	-155
Grindelwald	-160	-164	-157	-167	-154	-160	-157
Wengen	-162	-166	-159	-169	-156	-162	-159
Alpbach	-164	-168	-161	-171	-158	-164	-161
Flims	-166	-170	-163	-173	-160	-166	-163
Corvatsch	-168	-172	-165	-175	-162	-168	-165
Obwalden	-170	-174	-167	-177	-164	-170	-167
Uri	-172	-176	-169	-179	-166	-172	-169
Schwyz	-174	-178	-171	-181	-168	-174	-171
Valais	-176	-180	-173	-183	-170	-176	-173
Fribourg	-178	-182	-175	-185	-172	-178	-175
Neuchâtel	-180	-184	-177	-187	-174	-180	-177</